RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZE SHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XIV NO. 189— BOMBAY, TUESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1926. ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE R.A.S.

SHIPPING

N Y.K. LINE
SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.		Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
*TAMBA	MARU	5845	2 Aug.	12 Aug
TOTTORI	MARU	5979	16 Aug.	30 Aug.
*AWA	MARU	6028	29 Aug.	12 Sept.
NAGANO	MARU	3824	18 Sept.	2 Oct.
*SADO	MARU	5898	29 Sept.	13 Oct.

* Passenger Steamers.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
'Phone No. 20,279. Telegrams: "Yusen"

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Celebes Maru ..	5,863	30 July	8 Aug.
Indus Maru ..	4,366	5. Aug.	15 "
@Honolulu Maru ..	5 751	10 "	22 "
Borneo Maru ..	5,864	23 "	6 Sept.
Hamburg Maru ..	5,220	9 Sept.	22 "
xTacoma Maru ..	5,850	23 "	7 Oct.

@Calls at Tuticorin.
x Passenger Steamer.

For particulars apply to :—
T. OHARA, Manager,
Phone No. 22180, Telegrams : "SHOSEN."
P. O. Box No. 355.
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINEES NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local.	Mofussil.
1 Year	Rs. 25	Rs. 30
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1 Month	Rs. 2-2	Rs. 2-8

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SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

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	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign.
Yearly	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE
The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.
SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.
(Incorporated in England).
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES
All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1926			
14 Aug.	CHINA ..		7,953
21 "	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA‡	16,227
28 "	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
4 Sept.	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA* ..	11,089
11 "	KASHMIR ..		8,982
18 "	DEVANHA ..	MOOLTAN‡ ..	20,847
25 "	RAJPUTANA ..		16,508
2 Oct.	RAZMAK† ..		10,602
9 "	RAWALPINDI ..		16,619
16 "	MALOJA* ..		20,837
23 "	RANPURA ..		16,585
30 "	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
6 Nov.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
13 "	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA‡ ..	10,993
20 "	RANCHI ..		16,550
27 "	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
4 Dec	RAJPUTANA ..		16,668
11 "	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA‡ ..	10,227
18 "	RAWALPINDI ..		16,619
25 "	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA* ..	11,089
1927			
1 Jan.	RANPURA ..		16,585
8 "	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTAN‡ ..	20,847
15 "	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
22 "	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
29 "	RANCHI ..		16,550
5 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	MALOJA‡ ..	20,837
12 "	RAJPUTANA ..		16,500
19 "	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
26 "	RAWALPINDI ..		16,619
5 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA‡ ..	15.993
12 "	RANPURA ..		16,585
19 "	RAZMAK †‡ ..		16,602
23 "	CHINA§ ..		7,953
26 "	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11 430
2 April	NARKUNDA‡		16 227
9 "	RANCHI ..		16 650
16 "	RAZMAK† ..		10 602
23 "	RAJPUTANA ..		16 500
30 "	MOOLTAN ..		20 847
7 May	RAWALPINDI ..		16,619
14 "	RAZMAK ..	MALWA† ..	10,941
21 "	RANPURA ..		16,585
28 "	RAZMAK ..	MALOJA* ..	20,837

X Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China have Limited accommodation for passengers from India
†Terminates voyage at Marseilles.
‡First Class Passengers only.
§Extra Steamer at following reduced rates—
1st Saloon to London £80, £70 & £60.
to Marseilles £72, £62 & £56
2nd Saloon to London £54, & £52,
to Marseilles £50 & £48.
The difference in Passage Rates is according to the position of the Cabins.
Very special berthing arrangements have been made to ensure the comfort of Passengers proceeding by the "China."

SPECIAL SHORT PERIOD FIRST SALOON RETURN TICKETS.
These tickets at reduced rates are available for passengers leaving Bombay on and after 5th June, 1926 and arriving in Bombay 24th September, 1926, both dates inclusive. The rates are as follows:—
To London and back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles, including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions . . . £120
To Marseilles and back £100
BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1926		
12th Aug.	MANTOLA ..	8,965
4th Nov.	MANORA ..	7,368
25th "	MANDALA ..	8,246
17th Dec.	MANTOLA ..	8,965

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN & AUSTRALIA

1926		
11th Aug.	JEYPORE† ..	Straits, China & Japan.
14th Sept.	ALIPORE* ..	
12th Oct.	DEVANHA ..	China & Japan.
14th "	NARKUNDA ..	Australia
26th "	NELLORE .. connecting at Colombo with CATHAY ..	Straits, China & Japan
23rd Nov.	NYANZA .. connecting at Colombo with COMORIN ..	For Australia Straits, China & Japan. For Australia.

* Cargo steamer. Do not call at Colombo.
† Cargo Steamer. Calls at Colombo, Straits, Hongkong & Japan only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1926		
11th Aug.	BANDRA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf
13th "	VARSOVA ..	Busreh via Karachi
18th "	KHANDALLA.	East & South Africa

Owing to the Monsoon season the Monday and Saturday sailings to Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports have been discontinued and there will be sailings to Karachi direct every Wednesday and Friday.
Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday Sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.
Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING

Bank of Baroda Ltd

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897).
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up ..... Rs. 30,00,000
Reserved Fund ..... Rs. 22,00,000
HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES.
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patas, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kalol and Kadi.
DIRECTORS.
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman).
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B.,
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.)
Anant Narayan Datar, Esq., B.A., LL.B., A.M., (Colmb) Sar Subha Baroda State)
Dewan Bahadur Harilal Desaibhai Desai (High Court Pleader, Ahmedabad).
Mr. G. K. Ambegaoker, B.A., Chief Acctt. and Auditor Khangi Dept., Baroda State.
Nawroji B. Saklatwala, C.I.E., (Tata Sons Ltd., Bombay).
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,50,000 at the rate of Rs. 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4½ per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal Rules on application.
C. E. BANDLE,
General Manager.

Amichand Govanji.

THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.
Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.
This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E.C.
We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.
(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.
LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.
SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of thread-like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.
All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
No. V. P. P. will receive our attention.
The generous public are requested to give it a trial.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN
B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
496-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22307.

INSURANCE

East & West Ins. Co., Ld.

65, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY
Established in 1913.
Remarkable progress since last 3 years.
THREE-FOLD PROTECTION SCHEME WITH INCREASED 2 BENEFITS.
POLICIES NEVER LAPSE.
UNIQUE AUTOMATIC NON-FORFEITURE SYSTEM
Before ensuring elsewhere consult our rates and Prospectus,
WANTED DIVISIONAL AGENTS.
Apply to the Secretaries,
65, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE CO., LTD.
LAHORE.

Unprecedented results of the Company's Operations during the five years ended 31st December, 1923.
DECLARATION of a RECORD REVERSIONARY BONUS of Rs. 100 per thousand on all profit participating Policies whether Whole Life or Endowment for 1919-23.
Intermediate Bonus at Rs. 15 per thousand per year on with Profit Policies for current quinquennium.
Prospective Assurers may please communicate without delay with the Head Office or with any of the Branches or Chief Agencies.
K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.
BANKERS.
Nederlandsche Handel—Maatschappy.
(Incorporated in Holland.)
Established by Royal Charter 1824

Fully paid up Capital	F 80,000,000
	£ 6,666,66
Reserve Funds	F 43,777,341
	£ 3,648,111

Head Office at AMSTERDAM
(Holland).
Agencies at ROTTERDAM & THE HAGUE
Head Agency at BATAVIA.
BRANCHES:
Dutch East Indies:—

Bandjermasin	Macassar	Semarang
Bandoeng	Medan	Sourabaya
Cheribon	Padang	Solo
Djember	Palembang	Tegal
Djocja	Pekalongan	Tjilatjap
Kota Radja	Pontianak	Weltevreden

Straits Settlements:—Singapore, Penang.
British India:—Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon.
Japan:—Kobe.
China:—Hongkong, Shanghai.
London Bankers:—The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 100,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.
BOMBAY OFFICE:—82, Esplanade Road
A. P. HOOGENSTEYN,
Actg. Agent.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,64,600.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.
For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAND SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE

THE UNIVERSAL
FIRE & GENERAL
INSURANCE COMPANY, Ltd.
(INCORPORATED IN INDIA)
FIRE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR
WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

UNIVERSAL BUILDING,
CAWASJI PATEL STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

Managing Agents:
M. KANJI & Co.

RESPECTABLE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED FOR UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.
SPLENDID BONUS 25 % of the premium refunded as Bonus.
Funds about Rs. 1½ Lacs.
The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 or 8 annas per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY 29 Grey Street; CALCUTTA. Or to
Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Esoof Building, D'Lima Street, Mazagon—Bombay.

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE
INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD., (Calcutta.)

ASSETS	Exceed	Rs. 80,00,000.
NEW BUSINESS (1925-26)	Over	Rs. 60,00,000.

RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION—(as at 30-4-'22):—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium and a brilliant forecast for the future,
POLICY CONDITIONS: LIBERAL and free from vexatious terms, AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.
MANAGEMENT:—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful businessmen without any intermediate vested interest.
PREMIUM RATES:—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has of late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.
It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.
Applications for Agencies are invited from gentlemen in a position to influence business.
For further particulars apply to:—
N. DATTA,
Manager
Bombay Branch.
Commissariat Building, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

MARIANI TONIC WINE
BRINGS
New strength to the weak
New rich red blood to the bloodless
New Nerve force to the nervous
New Vitality to the run-down
New Vigour to the Aged
Sole Agents for Bombay Presidency and Central Provinces:

THE POPULAR PHARMACY (Regd.),
HEAD OFFICE:— 18, Lamington Road, Grant Road. BOMBAY. *BRANCH:*— Near Pr. Samaj, Tram Junction, Girgaum.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—1. TALLY CLERK, 7 TICKET COLLECTORS, 2 DESPATCHERS for Railway. Apply ROYAL BUSINESS CHAMBER, DELHI, with 0/2/0 stamps.
A R604

WANTED—An experienced WEAVING MASTER to run a Weaving Shed of about 200 Looms, pay according to qualifications and free quarters. Apply to the KHALSA MILLS, Subzimandi, DELHI,
A 27105

WANTED—AGENTS for sale of "Bombay Chronicle" at Kalayan, Ghatkoper, Nadiad, Sholapur, Jhansi, Poona and Bangalore. Only those who can furnish Security Deposit need apply for further particulars to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," 139, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
A

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

THE VERY BEST KULU APPLES—NIPLUS ULTRA—Scientifically packed eleven pounds basket for Rs. 5/8, post free Safe arrival assured. Apply MANAGER, Barsai Orchards Kulu, PUNJAB.
F R3515

KULU FINEST ENGLISH APPLES and PEARS.—11 lbs. basket for 5/4 only. Orders booked now. Supply limited. Apply to:—SUPERINTENDENT, KULU FRUIT GARDENS, Bajaura, Kulu, Punjab.
F R3517

QUETTA ROSY PEACHES, Nectarines, Plums, Greengages, Apples six lbs., one kind Rupees ten. Delivery free. Quality best. TRIKHA BROTHERS, Quetta.
F R3520

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
[illegible] Street, Fort, Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

BENARES SILK CLOTHES.—Benares Gowri Saris of any colour 10, 12, 14, 16, 18 cubits, Rs. 6, 8, 10, 12, 14. Benareshi Genuine Saris (gold embroidered) Rs. 30 to Rs. 400. Jacket and Blouse pieces Rs. 10 to Rs. 100. Suit and Shirting clothes, Chadars (Dopattas) Rs. 8 to Rs. 50. German Silver Toys for girls (32 set), Rs. 4-8, 3-4, 2-4. Catalogue free. Agents wanted. BENARES TRADING CO., Dasaswanudh, BENARES CITY.
T R3614

GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS by well-known makers, prices lowest. Railway freight free India. Illustrated Catalogue Free. PIONEER ARMS CO., Meerut.
T R3590

EDUCATIONAL.

THE ROYAL HOMOEOPATHIC INSTITUTE, MEERUT (Registered under Act XXI 1860).—Teaches Homoeopathy, Electro-Homoeopathy, Biochemistry and Dentistry, both by regular training and correspondence and grants Diplomas. Supplies medicines and accessories at cheap rate. Treats chronic and complicated cases. Please apply for prospectus to Dr. R. R. GUPTA, H.M.D., Principal, Meerut.
P R3454

TECHNICAL AND COMMERCIAL TRAINING.—A thorough knowledge of your Profession or Trade is essential to ensure success in your career. We can train you in your spare time and shall send you full particulars of our courses. Apply (stating your profession) to the REGISTRAR, INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS OF LONDON, 17, Murzban Road, Fort, Bombay.
M 24391

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

NEW SEXUAL SCIENCE.—Important and New Discoveries in. A wonderful instructive BOOKLET FREE. Bernard Palissyoo, Rawalpindi.
L T.F.

PROFESSION.

ANNUAL READING—Rupee Note, birth particulars or time. EASTERN ASTROLOGICAL HALL, Vizagapatam.
P R3500

WHITE LEPROSY.—Surely cured in one day by our "FAQIRI SPECIFIC" if not price refunded. 1ST CLASS Rs. 4 per tin. ORDINARY Rs. 3. FACE POWDER—removes marks of small-pox and black spots from the face and imparts beauty. IONIC PHARMACY, DARBHANGA.
P R3558

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.
(Under Special Diet.)

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS of the Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V. P. P. for annas 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc., PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy), 8, Nandibagan Lane, Sulkhia (Howrah).
N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment", a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE

STATE COTTON FACTORY, consisting of 38 gins and Press with separate Engine and Boiler is to be given on contract for five years or in permanent Partnership half and half between the purchaser and the State. On 1st September, 1926. intending persons should attend in person or duly authorised attorneys on the said date to settle the terms. Shahpura is served by Sareri Station between Ajmer and Chittore B. B. & C. I., address correspondence to MUSAHEB ALA, Shahpura State (Rajputana).
R 3522

PUBLIC NOTICES.

READY WASTE FOR SALE.

COTTON and YARN WASTE and empty cases of Machinery of the JAM MFG. CO., LTD., are to be sold ready, the tenders of which will be received in the Office of the Company, No. 4, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay, accompanied with deposit of Rs. 500 (Five hundred) uptil Saturday, 14th August, 26.
27102

NOTICE.

WE, the undersigned TYEBALLY HAKIMJEE NETTERWALLA & CO., have to bring to notice of the public that from 3rd July, 1926, we have DISSOLVED our partnership from Messrs. M. T. Rajabally and Co., a firm in Singapore, carrying business of Export and Import, and handed over the whole concern to H. Rasulbhai, a partner of the said firm, receiving goodwill from him. So we are now not responsible for all the assets and liabilities of the said firm; and those who deal with it do so at their own risk.

(Sd.) TYEBALLY HAKIMJEE NETTERWALLA & CO.
R3613

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of THACKER DHARAMSEY KESHAVJI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, Merchant, widower ..... Deceased.

VITHALDAS VIRJI, of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, Merchant, residing at Holi Chakla, within the Fort of Bombay ... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above-named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Twenty-ninth day of July in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-six, and in the Seventeenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.
E. J. DAVAR.

The 29th day of July, 1926.
Messrs. BHAISHANKER KANGA & GIRDHARLAL,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
27106

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of ASMABOO, widow of Essoofally Abdulally, late of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant ..... Deceased.

HASSANBHAI MAHOMEDBHAI MUCHALA, of Bombay, Mahomedan, Merchant, residing at Abdul Rehman Street, without the Fort ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration herein.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Twenty-ninth day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six and in the seventeenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.
(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR.

The 29th day of July, 1926.
Messrs. PAYNE & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
27104

TENDERS.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

THE MASTER, Security Printing, India, Nasik Road, will be glad to receive early tenders for the supply of 10 cwts. of gum Arabic or gum ghatti immediately from stock. The gum must be free from impurities and from any matter deleterious to health. Tenderers should quote the price per cwt., securely packed free on rail Bombay and submit with their tender, a sample of not less than eight ounces.
27090

AUCTION SALES.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents
No. 72, Meadows Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 24927.

SALE THIS DAY, AT 4.30 P.M. (S.T.) GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT TARDEO, ARTHUR ROAD, WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Under instructions from Messrs. Malvi Modi Ranchhoddas and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees, Messrs. Devji Dharsey and others and by virtue of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 25th day of July 1922, and made between Haji Valimahomed Moti and others of the one part and the said Mortgagees of the other part, Messrs. GANDHI and CO., Auctioneers, will sell the undermentioned property by Public Auction today, TUESDAY, the 10th August, 1926, at 4.30 p. m. (S. T.) on the premises on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Leasehold Land admeasuring one thousand five hundred and ninety-two square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 522, Collector's New No. 54031, Old Survey No. 449 and New Survey No. 3|3396 and Cadastral Survey No. 342 together with the messuages tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under D Ward No. 3885 (1), 3885 (2) and No. 3885 (3) and Street No. 12-14-16, 16A and 16B situate at and on the West side of Arthur Road, Tardeo in the city and Registration Sub-District of Bombay and bounded on or towards the East by the said Arthur Road, on or towards the West and North by the property of Bai Rehmatbai, widow of Jairajbhai Pirbhai and on or towards the South by the property of Nensey Khairaj.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, please apply to Messrs. Malvi Modi Ranchhoddas and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their Office at No. 79, Meadows Street, Fort or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF HATFIELD PUMPS AND OIL ENGINES.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 10th instant, sell by Public Auction at 4 p.m. (S. T.) at Chinchpokli, DeLisle Road, in Municipal Central Store's compound.

Two sets Hatfield Pumps and two Oil Engines, etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF (COUNTRY DAMAGED) UGANDA COTTON.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 10th instant sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) in Godown No. H-106, Sewri Cotton Depot, on account of the concerned:—

4 full pressed bales Uganda Cotton B quality (country damaged.)

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALES.

MESSRS. VORA & CO.

38, Hummum Street.
Phone No. 24065.

AUCTION SALE ON WEDNESDAY, THE 11TH INSTANT, AT 2.30 P.M. (S.T.) GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO PIECE-GOODS MERCHANTS.

AUCTION SALE OF 37 BALES SHIRTING CALLENDERS OF RICHAL & EDWARD SASSOON MILLS.

Under instructions from Seth Valubhudas Hiralal and on a|c and risk of the defaulting purchaser Multani Virbhandas Chenrai of Barbhai Mohla, Bombay, Messrs. VORA and CO., will, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant sell by Public Auction at Sanchagali Mulji Jetha Market Chalk the following Bales of Shirting Callenders:—

Shirting Callenders of Richal Sassoon Mills.

Nos.	Bls.	Lbs.
3225	4	8
3425	2	8 1	2
3625	9	9
3825	4	9 1	2
4025	6	10

Shirting Callenders of Edward Sassoon Mills.

Nos.	Bales	lbs.
132 1	2	3	8
136 1	2	5	9
138 1	2	2	9 1	3
140 1	2	2	10

Each of the above bales containing 50 Pcs.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance to be paid and goods taken delivery of within three days.
VORA & CO.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
GREAT WESTERN BUILDING, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 10th August, 1926, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the premises the materials for removal of the following Buildings:—

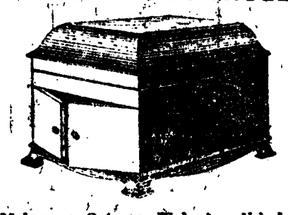
Building Street No. 319: Case No. 100, Bhoiwada Cross Road.

Building Street Nos. 24, 22: Case Nos 20, 24, Parel Chawl Road.

Building Street No. 439 A, B, Case No. 507-510 Worli Road.

MENESSE & CO.

A COMBINATION FOR THE RICH TO BECOME MANLY AND HEALTHY
ANANGA PROBHA YAKUTI
is the best nerve tonic for overworked and used up energy and the quickest stimulant for rejuvenating the old a hopeless impotent. This is the leading tonic of the day. Price Rs. 10 for 20 Pills.
ANANGA PROBHA OIL.
An exernal liniment of the highest efficacy to bring about rapid and lasting sensation in the most hopeless impotent. Rs. 15 for a Tola.
Rajvaidya Narayanji Keshabji,
77 (B.), Harrison Road, Calcutta.

PRIMAPHONES.
SPRING WINDING MODEL

Mahogany Oak or Walnut polished Cabinet World-renowned "THORENS SWISS MAKE" all steel nickel plated Double spring motor, most reliable and perfect motor in the world. Full Swing nickel plated Tone-arm, Imperial Soundbox, 41lwood Floating Horn.
MODEL NO. 104, Rs. 180.
Illustrated Catalogue on request.
Sole Importers and Distributers,
BOMBAY PHONO GENERAL AGENCY,
[illegible], Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS.

Harold Lloyd in Girl Shy
A Pathe Picture

Banish the blues with Lloyd—SEE this joyous jester and laugh yourself sick!—It's all in fun!
Eight Gloom-Chasing Reels!
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE
TIME: 6, 8 & 10 P.M.
Prices Boxes 3/6/-, Stalls 3/-, Dress Circle 2/4, Orchestra Stalls 1/8, Balcony -/12/- Gallery -/6/-
These prices include Tax
FREE LIST Entirely Suspended
PATHE CINEMA, Royal Opera House.

CINEMA MAJESTIC
Presents THIS WEEK
United Picture Syndicate's Historical Photoplay
"THE PRETENDER"
TIME AND RATES AS USUAL.

BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. the VICEROY of INDIA
AND
H. E. the GOVERNOR of BOMBAY.
V. V. WAGH
SCULPTOR
6, NEW QUEEN'S ROAD, BOMBAY 4.
Marble and bronze busts and statues executed to order.
Full size bronze statues of Lok. TILAK and DADABHAI NOWROJI ready for sale.

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SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

August 9.

S S Jehangir, Constantine, Joddah.
S S Kashmir, Stringe, Yokohama.
S S Mantola, James, Karachi.
S S Pundit. Perry, Calcutta.
S S Jalapa. Neal, New York.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(MONDAY, August 9.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Elysia, 4211, Liverpool, 14/8, Graham's Tdg Co.
2 China, 4173, London, 14/8, M M and Co.
3 Mantola 5453 London 12/8 M M & Co.
5 C/o. Rangoon, 4272, Colombo, 12/8, F F Campbell and Co.
6 Nepenfels, 4996, Karachi, NF, L Edwards and Co.
8 Tamba Maru, 3553, Japan, 12/8, N Y Kaisha.
10 Karoa 3607 E A Ports 1/9 M M & Co.
11 Genova, 4201, Genoa, 15/8, L T and M Italiana
12 Khandalla 3239, Mombasa, 18/8, M M and Co.
16 San Fco. Xavier, 152, NF, NF, Indian C N and T Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Sikh, 3283, Java, 12/8, T Morrison and Co.
3 Bandra, 1877, P Gulf, 11/8, M M and Co.
5 Indus Maru, 2705, Kobe, 17/8, O S. Kaisha.
9 Ambassador 2658, N F N F Grahams Tdg. Co.
12/18 Garada, 3218, Karachi, 12/8, M. M. and Co.
15 Barala, 7899, P Gulf, 18/8, M M and Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

C/R Gazana, 3191, Calcutta, NF, M M & Co.
D/E Oostcappalle 348 M'Coast. N.F. Merchant S N Co.
N Jeypore, 3209, Japan, 10/8, M M and Co.
Q Padma 298, M'Coast N.F. Bombay Steamships.

EXPORTS.

August 9.

SS Elysia for Piraeus: 10 bales grey cotton yarn, Sasson J David & Co. Ld.

For Salonica:—10 bales grey cotton yarn, Sassoon J David & Co. Ld.

For Liverpool:—108 bales wool, A Salemohamed & Co. 150 bales wool, W Latham and Co. Ld. 119 bales woollen rug, B Karsondas and Co. 743 cwt cotton seed, Tamboli & Co. 2027 cwt linseed oil cake, Bruel and Co. 1971 cwt linseed oil cake, The New Mofussil & Co. Ld. 28 bales cotton thread waste, B Karsondas & Co. 96 bales wool, M Nasim; 140 cwt myrabolams, K Megjee, 117 bales cotton fly, S Hemraj & Co. 61 bales cotton fly, Textile Waste Co. 31 bales cotton B Dwarkadas & Co.

For Alexandretta:—70 bales cotton grey twist, C Ebrahim and Sons Ld.

For New York: 105 cwt gum kaday aD Mowji & Co.

For, Philadelphia:—264 cases goat skins, Briskey Co. 33 bales goat skins Briskey Co.

For Marseilles:—39 cwt Apricot kernels, Tamboli and Co. 63 cwt dried beef casings, A Mahler & Co. 28 bales cotton fly, J. Meyer & Co.

For Glasgow:—80 shooks and hooks, S S Miranda.

For Smyrna:—195 bales cotton grey yarn, The Svadeshi Mills Co. Ld.

For Piraeus:—37 bales cotton grey yarn, The Svadeshi Mills Co. Ld.

S S Nerongfels for Helsingfors:—50 cwt. cardamoms R S Tata & Co.

For Hamburg:—18 cwt gum Tragacanth, M H Kashani, 55 bales cotton waste, K Visram & Co. 220 bales cotton fly, K Visram & Co. 91 bales hemp, F W Campbell & Co. Ld. 105 cwt gum kadaya, Tamboli and Co. 99 cwt nizer seed, J Dayal; 518 cwt linseed, J Dayal; 501 cwt ground nuts, Volkart Bros. 52 cwt gum olibanum, D Mowjee & Co. 130 cwt Divi Divi seeds, M M and Co. 275 bales cotton, K Visram & Co. 115 bales cotton, H Nensey & Co. 15 cwt gum Tragacanth H M S Shoostry; 56 bales cotton Ralli Bros 30 cw teardamoms, R S Tata & Co.

For Antwerp:—1500 tons manganese ore, Grindlay, & Co. Ld.

For Oslo:—5 cwt cardamams, R S Tata and Co.

For Rotterdam:—85 bales cotton fly, M Chondulal & Co. 224 cwt ground nut oil cakes, W Latham & Co. Ld. 84 bales cotton fly, K Visram & Co 55 bales cotton, Tamboli & Co. 2009 cwt mowra seed, S Purmanand.

For Bremen:—35 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co. Ld.

For Lisbon:—3 cases dried exrunners, Union Casing Supplying Co.

For Malmo:—10 cwt cardamoms, E Virjee & Co.

For Vejle:—20 cwt cardamoms, E Virjee and Co.

For Copenhagen:—30 cwt cardamoms, R S Tata & Co.

S S City of Ranzoon:—Philadelphia:—94 nonos Empty cylinders, The Bombay American Rig Stores and Packing Co.

S S China for London:—10 bales Lamb skins, Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ld. 17 bales cotton F F Campbell and Co. Ld. 25 bales goat and sheep skins, H R Rehmanbhai and Co. 70 cwt Indian chutney, F Nowroji 3 bales goat skins, M Nissim; 5 bales woollen carpets, H A Ebrahimoff; 9 bales lamb and sheep skins, H A Ebrahimoff; 6 bales woollen carpets F Haji. off.

For Constantinople:—9 bales woollen carpets, F Hajioff 6 bales woollen carpets, H A Ebrahimoff 2 bales Art silk embroidery. H A Ebrahimoff.

S S Mantila for London:—2000 cwt linseed For Ghent:—220 bales cotton H Nensey & Co. 110 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co. Ld.

I A H Moosa Ld. 52 bales hemp, K H Lukmanji & Co. 10 cwt cardamoms, V Bhasker 37 cwt sandal wood chips, S Nowroji & Co. 44 bales hemp, Grahams Trading Co. 14 bdle jacket and cat skins, M A Md. Sidiq Kapur, 4 bdle Lizardskins M A Md. Sidiq Kapur.

For Dunkirk:—110 bales cotton, A Khimji & Co.

For Antwerp:—220 bales cotton E Spinner & Co.

S S Genoa for Genoa:—62 cwt gum olibanum Y Moosabhoy 110 bales cotton, S Joharmall, 110 bales cotton F F Campbell and Co. Ld.

For Vama:—15 bales cotton grey yarn, W H Brady and Co. Ld.

S S Tamba Maru for Hongkong:—30 cwt. buffalo pickers, D H Bharucha.

For Yokkaichi:—300 bales cotton G K Kaisha Ld.

For Kobe:—500 bales cotton G Kaisha Ld. 73 bales cotton, H Rambhagat & Co.

For Shanghai:—1 bdle cat skins, M A Md. S Kapur, 2 bdles Fox skins, M H Mahomed Akram;

For Moji:—200 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ld.

S S Indus Maru for Kobe:—1500 bales cotton Ozu Burin and Co. Ld. 200 bales cotton, Humayun Bros. 500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co. Ld. 500 bales cotton H Rambhagat & Co.

For Yokkaichi:—100 bales cotton K Visram & Co.

For Moji:—150 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ld.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, August 9.

S S Neuenfels from Hamburg. Agents Lionel Edwards.

From Hamburg:—75 casks white oil, 400 barrels Mercury oil, 2 barrels Lubricating oil, 14 cases lubricating oil, 285 cases school slates 88 bdles school slates, 50 bdles and pieces steel in bars, 50 cases slate pencils, 38 cases whisky, 251 cases beer, 55 cases camphor powder, 458 cases wire nails, 1530 commoh spirit, 123 cases hammers 76 cases Toys, 38 cases hard ware, 38 cases Glass ware, 45 cases iron ware, 28 cases China ware, 218 cases Hollow glass 25 crates Hollow glass 29 cases glass beads, 28 cases paper. 307 bales paper, 89 cases lamps and parts and batters, 49 cases E'ware, 44 cases Colours, 587 cases wonder candles (zinc) 92 pickaxes, 40 cases wine, 30 cases cottons and woollens, 42 cases Art silk and cotton and woollen goods, 46 cases cotton and art silk mixed goods 293 cases dyes dry, 45 casks dyes dry, 60 cases yellow metal sheeting, 102 bdles yellow metal, circles, 575 bdles yellow metal sheets, 575 bdles coppe sheets, 200 bdles yellow metal squares, 2882 ingots copper 150 crates wall tiles 100 cases wall tiles 3000 bags sugar, 200 kegs chlorate of potash, 490 casks chlorate of potash 50 casks banum Nitrate, 100 keg chlorate of potash powder, 20 drums sulfate of sodium 100 drums paint, 10 drums Permaganate of potash, 26 casks zinc sheets, 100 bars broken tiles, 25 cases cycles andparts and accessories, 31 cases buttons, 24 cases chemicals 23 cases tobacco and cigarettes, 27 cases tin Toys 15 cases load pencils, 200 D/bags caraway seed, 19 cases cutlery, 12 cases Imitation jewellery, 16 cases glass chimney and globes, 12 cases brushes 20 cases sdrews, 25 cases hollow glass ware, 25 cases German silver circles, 15 cases clocks, 12 cases canvas shoes, 20 cases stoves, 100 D/Bags bolts and nuts, 126 cases bolts and nuts, 34 pages Hurricane lanterns 27 cases cotton and art silk ribbins, 52 cases Amorcas 12 cases Hosiery, 20 cases marble, 33cases padlocks and accessories, 25 cases camphr tablets, 10 cases German silver sheets 25 cases Tubes, 18 bdles Tubes, 63 bales cloves, 18 rugs Tyres, 14 bales Joinsing, 18 cases cotton velvet, 19 cases moulding, 45 cases wire netting, 500 rolls wire netting, 11 cases glass tars, 11 cases glass bangles, 10 cases stationery, 15 cases tools, 10 cases Tin hollow ware, 12 cases Iron kegs, 18 crates mill boards, 20 cases iron locks, 15 cases metal and tin boxes, 8 cases Art silk yarn 12 bales art ilk trimming, 15 cases Aluminium goods, 19 cases leonic goods, 11 cases Art silk 7 cases Tin ware, 10 cases chains, 20 cases camphor, 6 cases nickel silver circles,

From Bremen:—780 cases wire nails, 290 cases beer 217 cases brass wire, 12 cases toys, 28 cases padlocks, 26 cases ribbons 15 cases lamps, 772 crases empty bottles, 325 bdles steel sheets, 5257 bdles steel bars, 70 bdles galvd iron wire, 155 coils galvd iron wire, 240 bags steel rivets, 250 bdles copper sheets, 900 bags broken Eware and wall tiles 17 crates Fla s bottles 15 cases needles, 14 cases printed ink. 32 bags bolts and nuts, 20 D/bags bolts and nuts 150 coils iron wire, 53 bales paper, 19 pieces bdles brass rods, 26 coils brass strips 17 cases steel bars 90 drums chloride of Lime, 100 casks cement. 5 cases Iron hinges 7 cases handles 6 cases hollow glass 5 cases cycles and parts, 8 cases Leonic goods, 5 cases buttons. 7 cases Lead pencils 5 cases Brass ware 6 cases Saws.

From Antwerp:—8209 bdles steel sheets, 1249 bdles steel circes. 52013 pieces and Edle steel Bars, 9225 bdles steel hoops, 13003 pieces and bdles steel joists and rods, 888 bdles flat iron 4593 pieces and bdles steel angles an plates, 545 pieces and bdles steel billets, 154 pieces steel beams 93 bdles hoop iron. 1250 cases vegetable products, 611 cases window glass, 652 cases wire nails, 100 rolls wire nails, 3486 reels galvd barbed wire, 130 coils galvd wire, 362 coils galvd iron wire, 460 coils iron wire, 414 reels barbed wire, 100 rolls fencing wire, 155 cases Panal Pins, 52 cases Iron nails, 191 coils copper wire 266 coils steel wire 22 cases wire netting 109 cases plate glass 110 cases roofing nails, 685 cases aluminum circles 350 rivets, 102 cases blue cat tacks 150 cases Naphtaline Balls. 17660 bags sugar, 1190 pieces and bdles Gas tubes, 82 bdles copper circles 250 bdes copper sheets 200 pieces C. I Tubes, 990 casks China clay, 116 cases Envelopes and paper 98 bales Envelops and paper 119 ingots spelter 42 barrels dyes dry 105 cases dyes dry, 98 cases cotton and woollen tissues 90 cases Iron dowels 58 cases champagne 50 playing cards, 50 colour 11 casks colour 10 barrels colour 25 Aniline salt, 1267 bags bolts and nuts, 1320 D/bags bolts and nuts, 250 cases Glass panes, 390 D/bags maize starch 150 bags maize starch, 100 casks Red lead, 50 D/bags sulphate of aluminia 58 cases harmless chemical, 35 cases steel 30 cases beer, 35 cases pick axes, 10 cases umbrella ribs 29 cases screws 30 cases ribbed glass 19 cases cotton and woollen goods, 25 cases Hob nails, 72 cases washing blue, 125 bags Farina 46 casks hinges, 15 cases hinges 39 casks W. I. Gas bands, 69 piece and bdles W I gas bands, 67 pieces

I gas bands 50 bales cottons 13 cases cottons 200 cases syrup 22 cases copper tubes 20 cases zinc dust, 11 cases hollow glass, 101 drums sulphate of sodium 32 reels sheet lead, 48 bdle expanded metal 119 bdles Iron tubes 56 cases lead pipes 16 cases lead pipe 32 bdles expanded metal sheets, 2 cases Asplinit.

Fro Rotterdam:—30 bags Laxtrine, 25 cases beer 100 cases Bicarbonate of Ammonia 200 cases Farina, 50 D/Bags Farina 282 casks Hydrosulfite 474 casks dyes paste, 20 cases dyes paste, 805 casks dyes dry 412 cases dyes 170 cases naphtaline balls 160 cases vegetable products 280 bags Glauber salts 20 casks oxlic acid, 20 bales paper, 100 D/bag maize starch 23 bales pickles, 11 cases lamps, 10 cases cheese 5 cases hard ware 122 bales steam boards.

NAGPUR NOTES.

HOUSING PROBLEM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, Aug. 7.

Mr. Sanjana. City Magistrate, Nagpur, has issued a notice to a wealthy Marwari, Seth Sheonarayan Rathi and his agent to show cause why they should not be prosecuted for perjury. The facts of the case are that one H. M. Gore was convicted and sentenced to 4 months' R. I., under Section 411 I.P.C. for pledging, under a false name with Seth Sheonarayan ornaments worth Rs. 2,000, which belonged to one Mangesh. Seth Sheonarayan who was examined as a witness, deposed that Mangesh had appeared with Gore and that the money was advanced at his instance. There are entries also in the account books to that effect, which appeared to be suspicious.

At a meeting of the Nagpur Municipal Committee a resolution was unanimously passed asking Government to adopt such measures as are necessary to put a stop to satta gambling which had become a great public nuisance.

A public meeting to celebrate the sixth death aniversary of the late Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak was held on last Sunday in the Town Hall, Nagpur. Eloquent tributes were paid to the memory of the departed leader by several prominent speakers representing various shades of political opinion. An appeal was made to the leaders of the various political parties in the country to sink their party differences and unite in achieving the goal of swaraj, for which the late Lokmanya worked and died.

CITY EXPANSION.

The housing problem has become a common topic in Nagpur. People find a very great difficulty in finding suitable houses for themselves and their families. The landlords are charging exorbitant rents for houses. The local municipal committee has sold many acres of land for building purposes. In almost every thoroughfare in the Civil Station and Cradock Town new bungalows are springing up. The landlords are adopting the principle of utilising every square yard of their land. Where a year ago there was open space with wild shrubs, you will see new bungalows of most modern type springing up. Inspite of the greater number of houses, the demand still greatly exceeds the supply and there is even yet a tendency for rents to rise and the housing problem has become acute.

UNIVERSITY UNION SOCIETY.

The Nagpur University Union Society has started its series of interesting debates for the session and the first debate of the session was held on last Thursday in its rooms when an interesting debate took place on the following motion: "That in the opinion of this House the constant recurrence of communal riots is the proof that India is not fit for responsible self-Government." After a great deal of discussion, the motion. when put to vote was lost.

The Union Society has been formed on the lines of Oxford and Cambridge Unions. It is open to the members of any recognised University in the world and to the graduates and undergraduates of this University.

QUADRANGULAR CRICKET.

It is understood that the Jubbulpore Cricket Club has proposed to hold the tournament this year in February. In case Jubbulpore is fixed as the venue of the tournament, it is understood that a tournament of all the cricket clubs in Nagpur will be arranged at Nagpur.

THE WEATHER.

WIDESPREAD RAIN IN GUJARAT.

SIMLA, Aug. 9.

Yesterday's depression is now entering Gujarat where widespread rain has fallen. It is still moving Westward and may intensify after passing into Arabian sea. The monsoon has weakened in the Gangetic plain.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Lower Sind, East Rajputana, Gujarat, Central India, West Central Provinces, Konkan, Malabar, North Hyderabad, and North Madras Coast, and local in Upper Burma, Assam, Bengal, United Provinces, Punjab, Central India, and East Bombay Deccan; while a few falls have occurred in Kashmir, North West Frontier Province, North-east Baluchistan, and South Hyderabad.

Chief amounts are:—Moulmein five inches; Diamond Island one and a half; Toungoo and Tavoy two; Silchar three; Sambulpur one; Mussooree three; Lahore one and a half; Khushab and Khanpur a half; Udaipur three; Neemuch and Seoni one and a half; Pachmarhi two; Jagdalpur one and a half; Bombay six; Calicut one and a half; Poona one; and Belgaum, Cocanada and Mercara one and a half.

Forecast:—Increase in Gujarat.—A.P.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

Bombay, August 9.

Stations.	24 hours to 8 a.m.	Total since 1st June 1926.	June 1st to Aug. 9. 1924.	1925.
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba Point	5 79	49 10	25 69	40 25
Fort	7 99	70 54	28 32	45 42
J.J.Hospital	6 40	58 98	28 99	43 40

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

FOR THE 9TH AUGUST, 1926.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 9th August 1926, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Lahore reports 1.43 in. of rain and Ambala 0.62 in. Skies are heavily clouded near the region of rainfall and in general lightly clouded elsewhere. The air is locally more humid than usual. Maximum temperature was considerably below normal in the extreme north.

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and moisture in the air is as usual. Temperature also is normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Jaipur reports 0.23 in. of rain, Kotah 0.29 in, Mount Abu 0.35 in. and Ajmer and Karachi each a light fall. Skies are lightly clouded over upper Sind and moderately to heavily clouded elsewere. Humidity is in defect in the former area an din excess in parts of east Rajputana. Maximum temperature was below normal at Jacobabad, while both maximum and minimum temperatures were above normal at Karachi and Amount Abu.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Bhuj has had 0.26 in. of rain, Peraval 0.74 in., Rajkot 0.25 in., Bhavnagar Para 0.22 in., Dossa 0.21 in., Ahmedabad 0.52 in., Neemach 1.68 in. and Indore 0.70 in. Skies are heavily clouded. Humidity is locally in excess in Kathiawar and Central India West. Maximum temperature was higher than usual at Bhuj and lower at Rajkot.

The Central Provinces.—Jubbulpore reports 0.23 in. of rain, Hoshangabad 0.41 in., Nagpur 0.85 in., Raipur 0.19 in. and Chanda 0.26 in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and humidity is nearly normal. Maximum temperature was locally in defect in the south of the province.

The Konkan.—Bombay has had 5.79 in. of rain. Ratnagiri 1.33 in., Marmugao 0.35 in. and Karwar 0.29 in. Skies are heavily clouded. Both humidity and temperature are normal. Bombay recorded a maximum temperature of 81.1 deg. (3 deg. below normal) and a minimum of 76.4 deg. (1 deg. below normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Ahmednagar reports 0.39 in. of rain, Poona 1.02 in., Belgaum 1.34 in. and Aurangabad 0.30 in. Skies are in general moderately to heavily clouded. The air is more humid than usual in the north of the Bombay Deccan. Temperature was normal everywhere except at Bijapur, where the maximum alone was lower than usual.

General Remarks:—The depression over the Central Provinces has weakened and the unsettled conditions off the north Konkan yesterday have developed into a feeble depression, which now lies over Kathiawar. Rainfall has been nearly general in east Rajputana, Gujarat, Kathiawar, Central India West, the Central Provinces, the Konkan, Malabar and north Hyderabad, and local in the east Punjab, Sind, the Bombay Deccan and on the north Madras coast. The only important fall, which remains to be mentioned, is 1.47 in. at Calicut.

Forecast:—Decrease in the Central Provinces and increase in Gujarat.

Daily Weather Telegram for the 8th August 1926 issued from Simla:—

The depression which crossed the Orissa coast last night is now moving westwards through the Central Provinces and both the branches of the monsoon are active over the whole country. It is causing squally weather in the Arabian Sea off Kathiawar and the Konkan. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bihar and Orissa, the United Provinces, east Rajputana, Central India, the Central Provinces, the Konkan, Malabar, north Hyderabad and Mysore, and local in Upper Burma, Bengal, the east and north Punjab, the North-West Frontier Province, west Rajputana, the Bombay Deccan, south Hyderabad, the Madras Deccan and on the north Madras coast. A few falls have also occurred in Kashmir and Gujarat.

The chief amounts, not mentioned in the Bombay Report, were:—Moulmein three inches; Diamond Island one and a half; Dibrugarh, Sibsagar two; Cuttack, Sambalpur one and a half; Hazaribagh, Gorakhpur one; Mussooree three; Peshawar one; Pachmarhi three; Jagdalpur one and a half; Mercara two.

Summary of the monsoon forecast for August and September 1926:—

The monsoon rainfall of August and September is likely to be normal in north-west India and normal or in excess in the Peninsula.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HRS. ON MON THE 9th OF AUGUST 1926

STATIONS	RAINFALL Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date	Normal 1st June to date	Departure 1st June to date.	Annual Normal
Baluchistan					
Quetta ..	..	0.16	1.06	—0.90	9.75
Punjab—					
Multan ..	..	1.39	3.41	—2.02	7.20
Rawalpindi ..	..	11.87	12.60	—0.73	34.77
Lahore ..	1.43	4.80	8.[illegible]	—3.80	19.08
Hissar ..	..	5.80	6.47	—0.67	14.47
Ambala ..	0.62	19.03	13.29	+5.34	30.49
Delhi ..	..	12.74	13.36	—0.62	20.84
United Provinces					
Agra ..	..	13.03	14.08	—1.05	26.90
Mainpur ..	..	15.43	13.00	+2.43	27.07
Jhansi ..	0.63	7.93	19.79	11.96	36.17
Cawnpore ..	0.06	17.56	17.12	+0.44	35.92
Allahabad ..	..	12.56	19.90	—7.25	39.06
Sind—					
Jacobabad ..	..	0.93	1.61	—0.68	3.68
Karachi ..	0.16	0.94	4.34	—3.40	7.66
Rajputana—					
Bikaner ..	..	5.0	5.45	—0.45	11.79
Ajmer ..	0.11	8.88	11.29	—3.11	20.65
Jaipur ..	0.23	8.7.	12.24	—3.[illegible]	24.21
Kotah ..	0.29	9.70	14.70	—5.00	28.33
Mount Abu ..	0.35	29.22	34.24	—5.02	60.76
Kathiawar—					
Bhuj ..	0.26	10.10	9.23	+0.87	14.39
Dwarka ..	0.05	5.84	9.10	—3.26	15.02
Veraval ..	0.74	27.03	12.23	15.10	18.80
Rajkot ..	0.25	15.02	17.14	—2.10	26.29
Bhavnagar ..	2.22	11.70	12.17	—0.47	21.26
para ..					
Surat ..	0.07	29.30	27.37	+1.93	40.97
Ahmedabad ..	0.52	21.24	17.73	+3.73	28.57
Deesa ..	0.21	9.59	14.03	—4.44	34.74
Central India W.					
Neemuch ..	1.68	20.45	15.70	+4.23	29.13
Indore ..	0.70	12.31	18.3[illegible]	—0.05	33.12
Central Provinces					
Jubbulpore ..	0.23	16.98	20.98	13.94	55.11
Saugor ..	..	10.41	24.32	—8.70	44.95
Hoshangabad	0.41	30.49	20.[illegible]	—1.06	48.86
Khandwa ..	0.10	10.48	10.[illegible]	+0.30	30.64
Akola ..	0.06	29.88	18.[illegible]	+3.08	31.30
Amraoti ..	0.02	13.24	17.01	—4.18	33.06
Nagpur ..	0.85	27.73	29.[illegible]	—1.42	48.97
Chanda ..	0.26	23.85	20.94	—2.01	51.90
Raipur ..	0.19	10 56	27 8[illegible]	17 29	60.88
Konkan—					
Bombay ..	5.79	48.16	47 06	—1.05	70.62
Ratnagiri ..	1.33	?	57.03	?	99.98
Marmugao ..	0.35	66.33	66.52	+0.55	98.90
Karwar ..	0.29	71.14	82 86	—3 88	120.12
Bombay Deccan					
Malegaon ..	0.09	9.20	9.88	—0.03	22.23
Ahmednagar	0.39	11.15	9.06	+1.91	22.35
Poona ..	1.02	12.52	12.85	—0.66	27.11
Sholapur ..	0.05	11.56	9.90	+1.48	20.45
Bijapur ..	0.07	4.12	6.03	—2.10	20.90
Belgaum ..	1.34	35.35	28.40	+6.90	50.13
Hyderabad—					
Aurangabad	0.30	17.8	13.34	+4.50	27.53
Nizamabad	0.46	13.00	16.00	—4 09	40.05
Indur ..					
Hydersbad ..	0.02	6.96	81.08	—5 77	32.27
Malabar—					
Mangalore ..	02 9	77.81	70.30	—3.24	125.68
Calicut ..	1.47	87.31	68.04	16.92	147.16
Cochin ..	0.71	66.35	55.01	11.20	114.61
Trivandrum	0.16	22.20	21.67	—0.97	64.61
Ceylon- Colombo	0 08	20.81	14.00	11.31	84.16
Madras Excluding Malabar & Mysore					
Masulipatam	0 44	10.36	12.64	—2.28	41.59
Bellary ..	..	3.22	4.12	—0.90	20.64
Cuddapah ..	..	11.00	8.01	—3.56	31.23
Madras ..	..	3 82	7.89	+3.25	60.74
Bangalore ..	0 01	7.02	8.26	—1.24	35.37
Coimbatore ..	..	4 52	3.42	—1.10	22.29
Trichinopoly ..	..	3 82	3.60	+0.26	33.18
Nagapatam ..	..	0 40	4 08	+3.68	54.18

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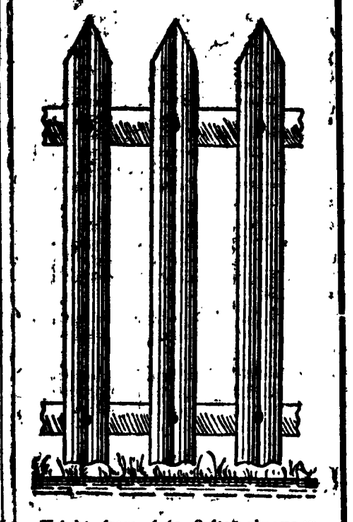

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BOMBAY COTTON MARKET

BOMBAY MARKET

COTTON

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, Aug. 9.

To-day Reuter reported 14 to 9 points lower in New York futures. The market declined on some long liquidation. Liverpool has been reported 6 to 8 points down. The values eased on some hedge selling.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co.'s report:—

The following private estimates are to hand:—

The Commercial Appeals

Condition 68.9 per cent. Crop 14,976,000 bales.

Proctor and Hamble:

Condition 68.3 per cent. Crop 15,375,000 bales.

Southern Cotton Company:

Condition 70.5 per cent. Crop 15,755,000 bales.

Miss Giles:

Condition 70.2 per cent. Crop 15,275,000 bales.

In accordance with the decline in American futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning Rs. 2½ lower with July-August Broach at Rs. 347 and advanced to Rs. 348½ on Bazar operators and general buying and closed at Rs. 348. Shroffs were moderate sellers. Broach April-May opened at Rs. 326½ and fluctuating within a rupee closed at Rs. 326. Bazar operators were moderate buyers, whilst Shroffs were sellers. At Sewri the Bazar opened at Rs. 326 and closed at Rs. 326½. The market was featureless. Jobbers were moderate buyers. Japanese Houses were moderate buyers of Oomra December-January.

Fine Oomra January opened at Rs. 314 and going up by half a rupee on buying by a Commission House closed at the opening rate. F. G. Bengal January was nominally quoted Rs. 265.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet, but steady on Saturday last with moderate demand.

To-day only 200 bales Punjab-American were tendered against Broach contracts. Total tenders up-to-date are 6,100 bales.

COTTON.

COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 P.M.

Bombay, August 9.

Fully Good Broach April/May	348½
Fully Good Broach July/Aug.	326½
Fully Good Bengal Dec/Jan.	265½
Fine Oomra Dec/Jan.	314

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, August 9.

M. G. Southern: F. Good 350; Good 340; F. G. Fair 330.

M G Broach No. 2: Superfine 368; Fine 360; F. Good 352; Goo 344.

M G Punjab/American: Superfine 372 Fine 370; F. Good 362; Good 354.

M G Sawgin/Dharwar: Superzne 378; Fine 370, F. Good 362, Good 354.

EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION

Bombay, August 9.

Fully Good Broach April/May	348
Fully Good Broach July/August	326
Fully Good Bengal Dec/Jan.	265
Fine Oomra Dec/Jan.	314
Good Southerns Aug/Sept.	337.

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, August 9.

	Ready	New.
Bengal Superfine M G	265/70	.....
Bengal Fine M G	250/60	.....
Bengal F G M G	235/40	.....
Sindh-Punjab Fine M G	250	.....
Sindh-Punjab F G M G	235/40	.....
Punjab-Americans F G M G	340/45	.....
Wardha-Hingt. Fine M G	340/45	.....
Nagpur Fine M G	335/40	.....
Yeotmal Fine M G	320/25	.....
Pulgaon Fine M G	320/30	.....
Arvi Fine M G	330/35	.....
Amraoti Fine M G	310/15	.....
Khamgaon—Akola Fine MG	300/05	.....
Mulkapur Fine M G	280/85	.....
Khandesh Fine M G	265/70	.....
Khandesh F G M G	.....	.....
Broach Fine M G	350/55	.....
Broach F G M G	315/20	.....
Muthia Fine M G	250/60	.....
Muthia F G M G	235/40	.....
Dharwar F Good S G	.....	.....
Coompta M G	360/65	.....
Westerns Good M G	315/25	.....
Westerns H G	.....	.....
Miraj M G	335/40	.....
Cambodia F G M G	390/95	.....
Navsari F G M G	.....	.....
Surat F G M G	380/90	.....
Kadi-Viramgaon F G M G	305/15	.....
Dhollera F G M G	305/10	.....
Kalagin F G M G	.....	.....

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, August 9.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	Since 1st September This Year.	Last Year.
Khandesh	78	2,91,663	2,96,605
Central India ..	578	3,82,247	3,46,358
Barsi and Nagas ..	240	2,24,056	2,0,8402
Hyderabad-Gaurani	37	74,138	98,236
Berar	64	4,78,310	5,72,013
Central Provinces ..		2,46,682	2,58,252
Total Comras ..	997	16,97,096	17,79,866
Dholera	1,104	2,83,361	3,15,418
N.W. Provinces ..		1,30.220	1.32,964
Rajputana	536	1,14.178	81,395
Sind-Punjab ..	140	2.94,558	3.64,582
Broach		3,13,277	4.86,672
Coompta & Dharwar	467	1,52,889	2.09,125
Westerns-Northerns	42	1,07,213	1,15,119
Cocoanada		2,988	1,766
Tinnevelly and Cambodia ..		64,504	37,725
Persian		4,892	6 038
American		17,257	9,649
Egyptian and African		79,244	65,856
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		3,645	3,513
Total ..	3,286	32,65,622	36,09,708

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	1st Sept. to 5th Aug. This year	Last year
Europe	926	5,38,715	6,85,205
Japan & China ..	2,100	17,74,419	19.65,797
Coast Ports ..		23,660	22,7.4
Up country by Rail. ..		1.07,727	15,161
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan ..		60,513	28,398
Total	3,026	25,05 034	27,12,268

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

Liverpool, Aug. 7.

The weekly cotton statistics as compiled by the Statistical Department of the Liverpool Cotton Exchange are as follow:—

Total in Sight—Week ending 31/7/26 16,227,000 bales; week ending 7/8/26 nil.

Egyptian Cotton, Visible Supply—Week ending 31/7/26 267,000 bales; week ending 7/8/26 259,000 bales.

East Indian Cotton, Visible Supply—Week ending 31/7/26 120,000 bales; week ending 7/8/26 117,000 bales.

American Cotton, Visible Supply—Week ending 31/7/26 2,312,000 bales; week ending 7/8/26 2,242.000 bales.

Other Cotton, Visible Supply—Week ending 31/7/26 481,000 bales; week ending 7/8/26 493,000 bales.

Total Sales—Week ending 31/7/26 26,000 bales; week ending 7/8/26 28,000 bales.

East Indian Cotton, Sales—Week ending 31/7/26 700 bales; week ending 7/8/26 900 bales.

East Indian Cotton, Stock—Week ending 31/7/26 19,000 bales; week ending 7/8/26 20,000 bales.

East Indian Cotton, Forwarded—Week ending 31/7/26 2,100 bales; week ending 7/8/26 1,400 bales.

East Indian Cotton, Actual Export—Week ending 31/7/26 100 bales; week ending 7/8/26 200 bales.

East Indian Cotton, Imports—Week ending 31/7/26 3,000 bales; week ending 7/8/26 2,000 bales.

American Cotton Afloat—Week ending 31/7/26 22,000 bales; week ending 7/8/26 20,000 bales

East Indian Cotton Afloat—Week ending 31/7/26 12,000 bales; week ending 7/8/26 11,000 bales.

Total Afloat—Week ending 31/7/26 135,000 bales; week ending 7/8/26 142,000 bales.

Takings of the World's Spinners American Cotton—Week ending 31/7/26 207,000 bales; week ending 7/8/26 129,000 bales.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Aug. 7.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality), Spot—Last price 19-1/4; To-day's price 19-1/4.

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, August 9.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 7th August 1926.

Cotton	3,286 Bales.
Wheat	4,620 Cwts.
Linseed	4,534 Cwts.
Rape, etc.	Nil.
Gingellyseed	111 Cwts.
Poppyseed	177 Cwts.
Groundnuts	977 Cwts.
Castorseed	966 Cwts.
Rice	121 Cwts.
Myrabollams	Nil
Cottonseed	754 Cwts.
Mowraseed	4,810 Cwts.
Gram	Nil
Juwar	259 Cwts.
Masur	34 Cwts.
Barley	184 Cwts.
Bajri	719 Cwts.
Coal	716 Tons.

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Aug. 9.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 7/8
Bank's selling D D 1/5 29/32.

LONDON.—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 29/32 Aug.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 15/16.
Bank's selling T T 1/5 31/32 Sept.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 31/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/6.
Bank's buying 3 Mos. 1/6 7/32 Aug.
Bank's buying 3 Mos. 1/6¼ 15th Aug.
Bank's buying 3 Mos. 1/6 13/32 Dec.

NEW YORK:—
Bank's selling T T 276¼
Bank's buying T T 274¼.
Bank's buying D D 273½.
Bank's buying 3 Mos. 269½.

PARIS:—
Bank's selling D D 1100.
Bank's buying D D 1210.
Bank's buying 3 Mos 1225.

JAPAN:—
Bank's selling T T 131 3/4.
Bank's buying 60 days 129.

HONGKONG:—
Bank's selling D D 147 3/4.

SHANGHAI:—
Bank's selling D D 190 3/4.

SINGAPORE:—
Bank's selling D D 157½.

JAVA:—
Bank's selling D D 89 7/8.

CROSS RATES:—
London—New York 4.86 5/16 7th inst.
London—Japan 1/11 17/32 7th inst.
London—Paris 161.50 7th inst.
London—Belgium 170.00 7th inst.
London—Switzerland 25.12 7th inst.
London—Italy 145.00 7th inst.
London—Prague 164.00 7th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Dull.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, August 9.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/5 29/32
Bank Demand	1/5 15/16
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s	1/6 7/32
Fcs. Demand	1075
American Dollars	276
Hongkong Dollars	149 3/4.
Shanghai	193 3/4
Japan	131½
Singapore	157 1/4

Market steady.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Aug. 9.

Gold £4/4/10½ 7th inst.
Silver London Ready 28½d. 7th inst.
Silver London Forward 28 9/16d. 7th inst.
Silver New York Ready 61 7/8 cts. 7th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos 4 9/32 per cent. 7th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos 4 3/8 per cent. 7th inst.
Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 4 per cent.
Money:—Call 1 per cent. 3 Mos 2½ per cent. 6 Mos 2½ per cent. 12 Mos 4½ per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKET INFORMATION.

Messrs. Ratilal and Co. have received to-day the following cable from their friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. of New York:—of New York:—

"Crop outlook undetermined, latest reports indicating increased insect damage in Texas and Central Belt, crop very late subject to unusual hazards. If Bureau Monday causing fair setback favour purchases."

GOLD

Bombay, Aug. 9.

Ready:—21/6/6.
Vaida Sravan:—Opening 21/6/6. Highest 21/6/9. At 6 p.m. 21/6/9.
Vaida Bhadrwa:—Opening 21/5/6. Highest 21/5/9. At 6 p.m. 21/5/9.
Teji Mandi:—
Vaida Sravan:—Opening 0/1/0.
Vaida Bhadrwa:—Opening 0/2/0.
Tone:—Market quiet.

SILVER.

Bombay, Aug. 9.

Ready:—65/0/0.
Vaida Sravan:—Opening 65. Highest 65/0/3. At 6 p.m. 65/0/3.
Vaida Bhadrwa:—Opening 64/14/0. Highest 64/14/3. At 6 p.m. 64/14/3.
Teji Mandi:—
Vaida Sravan:—Opening 1/2/0.
Vaida Bhadrwa:—Opening 1/12/6.
Tone:—Market quiet.

THE METAL MERCHANTS' CO.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper, Daily Quotations.

BRASS.

Bombay, Aug. 9.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Bdass English	¾	58 0 0
Brass English	1	57 4 0
Brass English	1¼	57 4 0
Brass English	1½	57 8 0
Brass English	1¾	57 8 0
Brass English	2	57 8 0
Brass German	¾	56 12 0
Brass German	2	56 0 0

COPPER.

Bombay, Aug. 9.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper Parman	¾	58 12 0
Copper German	1	60 12 0
Copper German	1¼	60 12 0
Panchteka Joint		28 8 0
Copper, English Bars		52 8 0
Brass Bars		41 0 0
Pat Klai		67 8 0
Lead Rangooni		25 0 0
Lead Country		24 0 0
Koger Brass Metal	¾	56 12 0
Koger Brass Metal	1	55 8 0
Koger Brass 1¼ to 1½, 1¾ to 2		55 12 0
German Copper 1¼ to 1¾ to 2		61 0 0

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

Bombay, Aug. 9.

	Per lb.	Rs. a. p.
KHADI.		
Textile	,,	0 12 6
Century	,,	0 11 6
Jacob	,,	0 11 3
E D Sassoon	,,	0 11 3
Elphinstone	,,	0 11 6
Apollo	,,	0 11 6
LONG CLOTH (Full Weight) 34/40 in.		
Standard Mill	Per lb.	1 1 0
Century 91½-92½	,,	1 1 0
Century 6404-8705	,,	1 1 0
Hindustan Mill	,,	1 1 3
Fazal (Mahal)	,,	1 1 0
Phoenix	,,	1 1 0
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	,,	1 0 6
Manekji (Patangia)	,,	1 0 6
Kaliamardan	,,	1 1 0
Daud Sahib	,,	1 0 9
LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No. 8303|8308:—		
Rachael Mill	Per lb.	1 1 6
Hindustan Mill	,,	1 1 6
David Mill	,,	1 1 6
Apollo Mill	,,	1 1 6
LONG CLOTH X Quality:—		
Swan Finlay	Per lb.	1 1 6
Gold Mohor	,,	1 0 0
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34.42 In:—		
Textile (Hand)	Per lb.	1 0 0
Spring (Merchant)	,,	1 0 6
Century (Bugle)	,,	1 0 0
Apollo (Pyala)	,,	0 15 0
Tata Mill (Darji)	,,	1 0 0
Sakuntala	,,	1 0 0
Sundari Brand	,,	1 0 0
Globe	,,	0 15 0
Rachael	,,	0 15 6
Palkhi	,,	1 0 0
Maher	,,	1 0 0
LEPAD:—		
Spring	,,	1 0 0
Textile	,,	1 0 0
Century	,,	0 15 6
Maher	,,	1 0 0
DHOOTIES 7, 8, 9 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	,,	1 2 0
Jacob	,,	1 1 0
Century	,,	1 2 0
Mun Mill	,,	1 1 0
DHOOTIES 10 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	,,	1 1 0
Century	,,	1 1 0
Jacob	,,	1 0 0
Mun Mill	,,	1 0 6
1386 Tata	,,	3 2 0
CHECK GREY DRILL x lbs. 5:—		
Bombay Cotton	Per piece	4 2 0
Jamshed	,,	4 2 0
Century	,,	4 10 0
Pearl Pabaney	,,	4 4 0
Hindustan No. 002	,,	4 9 0
BLACK CHECK:—		
5800 Sholapur	,,	11 8 0
2020 Jacob	,,	5 14 0
5800 Kurla	,,	...
1325 Morarji	,,	6 2 0
GABRUN NO. 5124:—		
Pearl Pabaney	,,	8 4 0
Hindustan	,,	8 6 0
E. D. Rachael	,,	7 8 0
SALITA:—		
Century	Per lb.	0 15 6
Textile	,,	0 15 6
Spring (Merchant)	,,	1 0 0
STRIPED SADIS Yards 12:—		
777 Kohinoor	Per piece	2 8 0
777 Crescent	,,	2 6 0
Apollo David	,,	2 6 0
DUKDI Yards 12 28 14:—		
Kanta	Per lb.	1 4 0
Great	,,	1 4 0
Phoenix	,,	1 5 0
Kohinoor	,,	...
Tata	,,	1 4 0
CHADAR KORI CALANDER.		
Hindustan	,,	1 0 9
David	,,	1 0 9
Mahel	,,	1 0 9

RALEIGH CYCLES

In spite of the increased output this year of over 120,000 Raleigh cycles, the demand for the all-steel bicycle has been so great that it has been impossible for the supply to keep pace with it. The Raleigh Cycle Co., Ltd., is therefore making a great extension to its Nottigham works which will allow for the output next year of over 175.000 of the world's most popular bicycle.

SAFETY, CONVENIENCE, ECONOMY.

These are the strong points of advantage to be derived from the use of a Safe in our Safe Deposit Vault.
It affords you absolute safety as it is built on most up-to-date lines.
It is convenient to everybody as it is situated most centrally in the business locality of the City.
It is economical in the sense that you can rent about 300 cub. inches. Safe for your purpose, only for Rs. 20 a year.
We invite you to call and see for yourselves what service we give you.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA.

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULT.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Aug. 9,

3½ per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 77/1.

4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 94/4.

5 per cent. War Loan due 1929|47 Rs. 101/8

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 102/14.

5 per cent. Loan due 1933 (Tax Free) Rs. 104/6.

5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1945|55 Rs. 108/2.

5 1|2 per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 107/4.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1926 Rs. 100/6.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 102/2

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 106/12

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs 107/12

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 108/14

6 1/2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 113|6

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 85/12

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 85.

4 per cent. Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 83

6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 112/8.

6 per cent. Municipal due 1929.49 Rs. 103

4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 87/15.

Tone of Market:—Steady.

SHARE BAZAAR

BOMBAY, Aug. 9.

Market is closed to-day and to-morrow owing to the settlement day and will reopen on 11th August 1926 at 12 p.m.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LTD.

Following is the statement of Liabilities and Assets of The Central Bank of India, Ltd., for the Fort-night ended 31st July 1926.

LIABILITIES.

Capital Subscribed	Rs.	3	36	00 000.
Capital Paid up		1	68	00 000
Reserve Fund		1	00	00 000
Deposits, debts due to Banks and Agents, Bills payable, etc.		18	44	96 000
Sundries including Branch Adjustments		2	41	45 000
		23	54	41 000

ASSETS.

Cash Credits and Overdrafts on Government and other authorised securities		4	22	75 000
Loans on Government and other authorised securities		3	15	12 000
Bill Discounted		1	43	55 000
Bank Premises			54	82 000
Sundries including Branch Adjustments		2	17	54 000
Cash in hand, at Banks and Investments in War Bonds, Govt. Paper, Shares, Debentures, Properties, etc.		12	00	63 000
		23	54	41 000

LEPROSY CURE

A CORRECTION

In our issue of the 6th June last, appeared a letter from the Secretary Sakari Dispensary about the new cure of Leprosy discovered by Dr. J. N. Missra. The address of the secretary printed there is not correct. It should be as follows:—

V. N. Chaudhari. B. Com., Honorary Secretary, Sakari Charitable Dispensary, P. O. Sakari (Darbhanga). Ry. Station and Telegraph Office—Sakari. B. N. W. Ry.

SILVER "STEADY."

SOME BEAR COVERING.

"WEAK" CHINA EXCHANGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BOMBAY, Aug. 9.

China Exchange was "weak" this morning, the rates having receded 1/8d. to 2s. —9 7/8d.

The Bazaar opened at Rs. 64-13 for 1st settlement. The "Bears" were covering, and the rates improved.

London cables were:—

"Market uncertain. India and China sold. India bought to cover sales. Ready 28¼d. and forward 28 9/16d."

There were selling orders from India, when parity rate was Re. 1 lower here, compared to that of London. The market in London lost 7d. on Friday; hence, the "parity" was very narrow; so the merchants who had sold "short" were obliged to cover their sales. Other Bombay Shroffs, who bought in Bombay last Saturday, at a low rate, cabled to London to sell their silver.

Thus Bombay was both a buyer and a seller in London, on Saturday.

China has been making continuous sales, because of continuous "lower" exchange.

The market having gone down about Rs. 3 in last week, the "Bears" and the Chokseys bought small lots to cover their sales—the rates improving to Rs. 65.3 and 65.1 for 1st and 2nd settlements, in the afternoon.

THE PRAGUE SAMPLES FAIR

It is needless to say that the Prague Samples Fair has acquired a very vast popularity in this country looking to the large number of inquiries about it. It is also an outstanding feature that the name of Czechoslovakia which appears on its home-made articles has become a homely word among Indian mercantile community.

The usual exhibition of the Samples Fair of Prague Czechoslovakia begins in Prague, Capital of Czechoslovakia from August 29th to September 5th, 1926. The Czechoslovak Republic, which represents three-quarters of the whole Industry of the former Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, produces under normal conditions four-time more than its population of 13½ millions consumes. In fact 90 per cent. of all products known abroad before the War under the famous mark "Made in Austria" originated in the territories now constituting the Czechoslovak Republic. It is therefore not surprising to learn that the Prague Fair, which provides an unrivalled opportunity for meeting Foreign Buyers, should have the whole-hearted support of all Czechoslovak Commercial Enterprises. Over 3,000 leading Czechoslovak Firms are regularly represented at the Prague Fair.

There are special advantages offered to foreign visitors, for travelling as to reduction in fare transportation, Special Direct Trains, Hotel Accommodation, Fees for Visas on Passport and free services of interpreters, etc., etc.

Those who cannot visit the next fair are recommended to apply to the representatives of the Prague International Samples Fair, Bombay Post Box 3083, who will be pleased to put their services at the disposal of all inquirers, in India.

The complete Directory of the Prague International Samples Fair with Key can be inspected at the Office of the Agents, by appointment, on application.

We are requested to announce by the representative of the Prague Fair, that persons intend proceeding to the Fair, in the next Spring Season, will find to their interest to communicate with the representative of the Fair, Post Box 3083, Bombay, since one of the important Czechoslovakian Officer is proceeding Home, and it may be possible to avail themselves of the excellent opportunity thus afforded to accompany him direct to the Fair. The Spring Session of the Fair begins from March 20th to March 27th, 1927.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Steamer Movement.—The outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Maloja" with Mails from London of 5th instant left Marseilles at 4.30 a.m. on the 7th instant.

Change of Court Hours.—With effect from the 31st of August the Court hours at the High Court will be from 11-15 a.m. to 2.15 p.m. and 3 p.m. to 5 p.m. instead of from 11-30 a.m. to 2-30 p.m. and 3 30 to 5.30 p.m. as heretofore.

English Mails.—The outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Kaiser-I-Hind" with the Mails from London of 29th ultimo arrived at Aden at 11 a.m. on the 8th instant and left there at 4-30 p.m. the same day.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 5 a.m. on Friday the 13th inst.

Bombay Prov. Congress Committee.—The quarterly meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held on Sunday the 15th instant at 4 p.m (S.T.) at the "Congress House," 414, Girgaum Back Road.

Postal Notice.—Mails from Australia via Dhanushkodi for Bombay are due here on Wednesday the 11th instant.

Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, and Japan, per s.s. "Jeypore" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday the 10th instant instead of at 6-30 p.m. on 9-8-26 as previously notified.

Divine Duty of Doctors.—Under the auspices of the Debating Society, Grant Medical College, Dr. Kurtakoti, M.A., Ph.D., will deliver a lecture on the "Divine Duty of Doctors," to-day (Tuesday), at 4 p.m. sharp in the Anatomy Theatre. All the medical students and practitioners are cordially invited to attend.

Health of Bombay.—Statement showing the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 8th Aug. 1926, to 6 a.m. of 9th August, 1926.

Small-pox Attacks 2; Death 1.
Cholera Attack nil; Death nil.
Plague Attack nil; Death nil.
Influenza Attack nil; Death nil.
Total Mortality (Exclusive of Stillborn) 86.
Total Mortality this day last year 91.

A lecture on "Care of the Infant":—Under the auspices of the Mohila Mandal (Women's Branch) of the Social Service League, Mr. V. S. Tore, B.A., of the Bombay Educational Department will deliver in Marathi a Magic Lantern lecture on "Care of the Infant" to-morrow (Wednesday) at 4 30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Damodar Hall, Poibavdi, Parel. Ladies are requested to attend.

"F" Ward Dist. Congress Committee.—Applications are invited for one seat on the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee from this Ward o vacancy having taken place on the said committee.

All the applications should reach this committee's Office rooms at Rahim Building, Poibavdy, Parel, duly proposed and seconded, on or before the 15th instant. The membership roll will close on the 18th instant.

If there are more than one applications the election shall take place at the Committee's Rooms on Sunday the 22nd idem between the hours of 8 to 11 a.m. and 2 to 5 p.m. (S.T.)

"Tenants' Welfare Institute."—A special general meeting of the promoters of the Bombay Tenants' Welfare Institute will be held to day (Tuesday), at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) in the Good Life League Hall, Nanabhai Lane, Hornby Road, opposite Oriental Insurance Office, when Mr. Narayan Rao Kulkarni, the Organising Secretary of the Institute, will deliver a public lecture on "How to provide with two, three and five room Tenements to 3,000 lower middle class Tenants of Bombay at minimum rent," Mr. Muncherji Edulji Joshi, L.C.E., will preside.

The meeting is specially meant for all classes of Bombay Tenants who are earnestly requested to attend in time.

HAWKERS OF BOMBAY.

TO ACCEPT LICENSE UNDER PROTEST.

On behalf of the Bombay Hawkers' Union Mr. Jhabvala desires to offer an explanation that looking to the poverty, and ignorance of the poor hawkers they have been advised to accept license under protest till the question of license is finally settled. Regular forms of acceptance of license under protest have been distributed among the hawkers and the License Officer has kindly consented to instruct his subordinates to accept the protest forms from the hawkers whenever they are delivered to them along with the license.

FATAL FALL FROM A BUILDING.

An inquest touching the death of Pragjee Bamjee a 55 years old Hindu was held at the Coroner Court on Monday morning.

It appeared that the deceased who was residing in a boarding house at Vadgadi, Mandvi, was found lying on the road near the boarding house in an unconscious condition on Sunday night. As he was bleeding, he was removed to the G. T. Hospital where he died the same night soon after admission, the deceased, it appeared, was addicted to Ganja and used to utter "Hari Hari" all the while. It seemed he fell down from the third floor of the building where the boarding house was situated, and he received severe injuries on the head.

The jury recorded a verdict of accidental death.

LICHMORE IN COURT AGAIN.

RELEASED ON BAIL.

Rustomji Framji Lichmore of Messrs. Lichmore Brothers, who is charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of large amounts of money at the instance of the Lloyds Bank Ltd., and Messrs. Grindlay and Co. was again placed before Mr. D.N. Khandalawala the Acting Third Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court on Monday morning.

Deputy Inspector Malpas who was in charge of the case applied for a further postponement of the case on the ground that the investigations were not complete. The accused was released on bail.

Mr. Godinho, Pleader, who appeared for Mr. Lichmore hoped that that was the last posponement.

The Magistrate passed orders postponing the case to August 21st.

ALLEGED EXTORTION.

TWO POLICE OFFICIALS INVOLVED.

Hearing of the case in which Bejonji Shapoorji Baria, a Parsi, was charged with extortion, and in connection with which two police officials are reported to have been suspended was resumed before the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court on Monday. Mr. R. P. Thanawalla, the Police Prosecutor instructed by Superintendent Jefferies conducted the prosecution while Mr. K. F. Nariman, pleader with Mr. Daruwalla appeared for the defence.

At the outset Mr. Daruwala contended that there was no "Prima Facie" case against the accused.

The Magistrate said that he had to look at the case from the facts before him. There was not only the complainant's version of the case, but there was also other evidence before him which forced him to frame a charge against the accused.

The Magistrate then framed a charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 500 against the accused or in the alternative a charge of cheating. The accused pleaded not guilty to both the charges.

Mr. C. R. Jefferies, Superintendent of Police, "A" Division who was again called to give evidence, said that after a complaint was lodged at a police station, the officer in charge could not cancel it. He was bound to make inquiries. If after inquiries, he found that the case was either non-cognisable or unworthy of being taken before a court of law he might take it to the Superintendent of Police for classification. The Superintendent would in his turn would forward it to the Deputy Commissioner, crimes, for orders. All cases recorded before a police officer at a police station ought to be placed before the Superintendent.

Cross-examined by Mr. Nariman, witness said that all complaints made at a police station ought to be reported. In a case of criminal breach of trust, the police officer in charge had no power to discharge the accused person. The case should be forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner for orders. The complainant had told the Commissioner of Police that the accused had told witness that accused had paid Rs. 50 to Sub-Inspector Khan for a holiday.

Further hearing was then adjourned.

CHARGED WITH RASH DRIVING

Pralhad Dinkar Moghe, driver of Car No. F7418 belonging to A. K. Wagle, the accountant of the Bank of Indian Ltd., was placed before Mr. D. N. Khandalawala, the Acting Third Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court on Monday morning on a charge of rash and negligent driving causing death.

The facts of the case as stated are that the accused was driving the car along Queen's Road from Esplanade Band Stand on July 21st at 4 p.m. when he knocked down one Raoji Fakira near Marine Lines Station, causing him severe injuries to which he succumbed. Evidence showed that the accused was driving the car at a speed of 30 miles an hour. The deceased was crossing the road to go to the station when he was knocked down.

The accused contended that the car was not driven at a high speed at the time of the accident; and that the deceased had rushed into the car so suddenly that the driver could not stop the car.

The Magistrate reserved judgment.

FINED FOR RASH AND NEGLIGENT DRIVING.

Balmukund Harishchandra, an instructor in physical culture was placed before the Acting Third Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court on Monday morning on a charge of rash and negligent driving.

It appeared that on Tuesday last the accused was driving his motor-cycle along Girgaum Road towards Dhobi Talao. He was driving at a very high speed. While nearing Tadwadi, the accused went to the wrong side—his cycle being quite out of control and there knocked down a Christian boy aged 10 years who was crossing the road to go to Tadwadi from Cavel Street. Thereafter the accused went upthe pavement of the footpath and knocked down three pedestrians before he could stop his cycle. By his rash driving a man's goods placed on the footpath was destroyed and was thrown out on the road.

The accused pleading not guilty said that he wanted to stop at the western side of the road, but the boy who came along running was so much confused that he was knocked down by his cycle. He had then no go but to go up the pavement and stop there.

The Magistrate passed orders convicting the accused and sentencing him to pay a fine of Rs. 50 out of which the Christian boy knocked down and the man whose goods were destroyed were to be paid Rs. 10 each.

HIGH COURT.

ALLEGED FRAUD IN OBTAINING DECREE.

SUIT FOR INJUNCTION AGAINST EXECUTION.

STAY ORDER SET ASIDE IN APPEAL.

Vallabhbhai Naranji (original plaintiff) ..... Applicant

vs.

Messrs. Chhotalal Purshottamdas and Co., & other (Original defts.) ..... Opponents.

(Before the Hon. Justices Fawcett and Mudgaoker.)

In this case a decree was passed at Calcutta against a firm in which, it was alleged, that the plaintiff was a partner. That decree was passed 'exparte' after substituted service was effected on all the defendants, under orders of the Court, by posting the summons on the outer door of their last place of business in Calcutta, and the duplicates on the notice board of the Court. The plaintiff maintained that he was not a partner in the firm and brought a suit in the Court of the Sub-Judge of Surat for a declaration that the decree was inoperative, the same having been obtained by fraud, and for an injunction restraining defendant 1, the plaintiff in the Calcutta suit, from executing that decree. The defendant contended that the present suit should have been instituted in Calcutta where the decree sought to be nullified was passed, and that the proceedings in the Surat Court should be stayed. The Sub-Judge accordingly passed an order staying the proceedings in his Court. Against that order, the plaintiff made the present application to the High Court.

Mr. M. B. Dave, Advocate, with Mr. R. J. Thakore appeared for the applicant; while Mr. K. V. Patel appeared for the opponent.

Their Lordships, in delivering judgment, observed that there is no doubt that there was a cause of action for bringing this suit in the Court of the Sub-Judge of Surat inasmuch as the decree has been executed by the Court. According to the Judgment of the Lower Court the present plaintiff has paid up the amount in Court, and Defendant 1 has received that amount after furnishing security in respect of it. Issues were raised whether the Court had jurisdiction to hear the suit, and whether (apart from the plea of jurisdiction) the plaintiff could and should be ordered to institute the suit as against defendant 1 in Calcutta for the reasons alleged in defendant No. 1's written statement. The first of those the sub-Judge answered in the affirmative. Upon the 2nd issue he has held that, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 151 of the Code, it was necessary for the ends of Justice that proceedings in the suit should be stayed, on the ground that justice was more likely to be done by the suit being instituted in Calcutta. Against this order of stay, the present application has been made.

JURISDICTION FOR THE ORDER.

There can be no doubt that, if there had been a section in the present Civil Procedure Code corresponding to Section 20 of the Code of 1882, there would be jurisdiction for the order. According to that Section, where a suit that might be instituted in more than one Court was instituted in a Court within the local limits of whose Jurisdiction the defendant or all the defendants did not reside or carry on business or personally work for gain, the Defendant or any Defende might obtain an order for staying the proceedings on the ground that justice was more likely to be done by the suit being instituted in some other Court. That is a provision which would have enabled the Court to have passed the order that it has. But though the Bill No. 2 of 1907, which underlies the present C. P. Code, contained a clause 22 on the lines of this Section 20, ('Gazette of India" for 1907, pt. V p. 30), this clause was subsequently dropped by the Select Committee on the Bill as unnecessary, because they held that sufficient provision was made for transfer of such suits under the succeeding clause. (Gazette of India 1908, pt. V.P. 36). This latter clause is now Section 22 of the present Code. And under Sub-section (3) of section 23, this Court has jurisdiction to order the transfer of a suit to another Court, even though that Court is outside the appellate jurisdiction of this Court. (cif. Venkatasa Barod vs. Makandas Das: I.L.R. 33 Cal. 541) Section 22 with which Section 23 is connected, however, provides as follows:—"Where a suit may be instituted in any one of two or more Courts and is instituted in one of such Courts, any Deft, after notice to the other parties, may, at the earliest possible opportunity, and in all cases where issues are settled at or before such settlement, apply to have the suit transferred to another Court, and the Court to which such application is made, after considering the objections of the other parties (if any), shall determine in which of the several Courts having jurisdiction the suit shall proceed."

APPLICATION ALLOWED.

That being so, the proper course in this case, for Defendant 1 to take, if he wanted to stop the suit in the Surat Court was to have applied to this Court under Sub-Section (2) of Section 23 for an order that the suit should be transferred to the Calcutta High Court. That he should have done at the earliest possible opportunity, as mentioned in Section 22 of the Code. That opportunity not having been availed of, is is obvious that there is no substantial basis for holding, under Section 151 of the C. P. Code, that it is necessary for the ends of justic that proceedings in the Surat Court should be stayed. The lower Court no doubt has followed a procedent of a suit on the Original side of this Court, where a similar stay order was passed by Marten J. (Jebhabhai vs. Amarchand: 25 Bom. L. Rep. 713) But that was a case where there were very much stronger reasons than exist in the present case for saying that the suit should have been brought in the other Court and not in a Bombay Court. And in any case the provisions of Sub-Section (3) of Section 23 were not taken into consideration by the judge.

In their Lordships, opinion, there was no proper scope fr resorting to the exceptional provisions of Section 151 and the lower Court's order was made, without jurisdiction. Accordingly they allowed the application, set aside the order staying the suit, and directed the lower Court, to take the suit up again on the current file and dispose of it according to law. As neither side brought this point of the possibility of transfer to the notice of either the Court below or this Courts it was directed that costs of the application to be cost in the cause.

SALSETTE WIDOW'S COMPLAINT.

A COMPOUNDER FINED.

(From a Correspondent.)

Louis Vincent Godinho, an Indian Christian villager of Gorai, in Salsette, who is an ex-compounder of the Maratha Plague Hospital, Bombay, was recently fined Rs. 15 by Mr. Gunjikar, the City Magistrate of Bandra. The complainant in this case was a respectable young widow of Gorai by the name of Serafina Pereira, who alleged that Godinho had abused her in foul language.

In another case which was previously disposed of by the same Magistrate, Mr. Victor De Mello, the brother of Mrs. Serafina Pereira, had charged (1) Louis Vincent Godinho; (2) John Godinho, his eldest son; (3) Joseph Godinho, his second son; and (4) Jerome Godinho, his third son, all of Gorai, under Sections 427, 447, and 504, I.P.C. Accused No. (1) was fined Rs. 25 and accused No. (3) Rs. 15 they having been found guilty under Section 426 I.P.C. only. The other accused was acquitted in respect of all the offences complained of. The charge against the accused was that they maliciously and wantonly trespassed upon the complainant's property at Gorai and caused damages to his wall without even the semblance of a right to do so, causing the complainant a considerable amount of damage. His Worship assessed the damages at Rs. 15 and ordered the amount to be paid to the complainant out of the fines if recovered.

PAREL MILL OPERATIVES

ASK FOR A FREE MUNICIPAL READING ROOM

At a meeting of mill-workers held last week under the auspices of the Kamgar Hitwardhak Sabha in Rao Bahadur Talcherkar's Wadi, Parel, with Dr. S. W. Patil in the chair, a resolution about the irreparable loss sustained by the Maratha community by the untimely death of H. H. Maharaja Udaji Rao Powar of Dhar, was passed. A similar condolence resolution about the death of Mrs. Govindrao Shinde, a Maratha social worker, was also passed. Mr. Bala Master then addressed the meeting thanking the Municipality for the introduction of compulsory education in F and G Wards and exhorting his comrades to take full benefit of the same by sending their children to the many new free schools recently opened. He then moved that the Municipality be requested to open a free library and reading-room for mill-workers in the Lower Parel School and arrange for a few swings and gymnastic apparatus in the compound of the school for their children who had no recreation grounds. This resolution was unanimously passed.

INSANITARY CONDITIONS.

Mr. Baboorao Ghaghre speaking on the insanitary condition of Lower Parel referred to the big open gutter which carried dirty water and made living unbearable. The speaker mentioned how some damage to a European Mill Agent's motor car led to a speedy repair of a portion of Pipe Road, and yet a major portion of the Tulsi Pipe Road which was crossed and re-crossed daily by thousands of mill-workers was in a wretched condition. Mr. Ghaghre spoke at length about the tall ventilators which emitted noxious smells at intervals near the new bridge and were a source of nuisance to the mill population. He moved that the Municipality be requested to take early steps to remove the ventilators and attend to the general sanitation in mill localities in G Ward. The resolution was unanimously passed.

The President then requested Mr. H. A. Talcherkar, Bar-at-Law, to address the meeting on trade unionism, Mr. Talcherkar congratulated the mill-workers upon their serious efforts to organise unions and said that unless more unions were formed they would be helpless to fight their employers. Their present number of unions was like a drop in an ocean. The speaker pointed out the entirely helpless condition of the 12,000 mill-workers of Indore who on account of their unorganised condition had to submit to over-sweating, whilst theft masters pocketed heavy profits. Mr. Talcherkar appealed to the workers to depend upon self-help and to organise themselves. Without such organisation it was not possible for them to improve their condition.

The President then addressed the meeting calling upon the workers to observe temperance and asked them to take full advantage of the facilities which the baby welfare workers were organising for their improvement.

WESTERN INDIA SPG. AND MFG. CO. LTD.

DIVIDEND RS 10 PER SHARE.

An ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Western India Spinning and Manufacturing Co. Ltd. was held at 16, Apollo Street, Mr. Madhavjee Damodar Thackersey presiding in absence of Sir Lallubhai Samaldas, the chairman.

The directors' report for the year ending 31st March 1926 which showed a net profit of Rs. 2,39,274-15-5 including Rs. 1,331-13-3 of the last year's balance, was presented by the chairman and was unanimously adopted. It was then resolved to disburse the amount of profit as below:—

To declare a Dividend for the year ended 31st March 1926 at Rs. 50 per share (Free of Income Tax) which will absorb, Rs. 60,000-0-0, To Carry to depreciation of machinery, Rs. 1.15,000-0-0; To Carry to Electric Drive and Electric Machinery depreciation, Rs. 10,000-0-0; To Carry to Building Depreciation, Rs. 35,000-0-0; To Provision against Income Tax and Super Tax, Rs. 10,000-0-0; To Bonus to Staff, Rs. 6,000-0-0; To Subscription to G. T. and J. J. Hospital Nursing Association at Rs. 100| each, Rs. 200-0-0; To Carry forward to next year's account, Rs. 3,074-15-5.

After re-electing the retiring directors, and appointing auditors for the current year, the meeting terminated with a vote of thanks for the chair.

HINDUSTAN SPG & WEAVING MILL.

DIVIDEND RS 125 PER SHARE

The annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Hindoostan Spinning and Weaving Mills Company Limited was held at 16, Apollo Street, the Hon'ble Mr. Mummohandas Ramjee, presiding.

The chairman presented the directors' report which stated that including Rs. 3,615-13-1 brought forward from the previous year's account, the Company had made a net profit of Rs. 4,72,214-14-9 during the year. The directors recommended a dividend at Rs. 125|- per share for the year ended 31st March 1926; while they recommended to disburse the remaining amount as under:—

To Carry to Reserve Fund, Rs. 90,000-0-0; To Carry to Machinery depreciation Fund, Rs. 1,20,000-0-0; To Carry to Building depreciation Fund Rs. 40,000-0-0; To Carry to Electric Machinery Depreciation Fund, Rs. 20,000-0-0; To Carry to provision against Income Tax and Super Tax, Rs. 40,000-0-0; To Carry to Bonus to Mill Officers and Clerks, Rs. 8,000-0-0; To Subscription to G. T. and J. J. Hospital Nursing Assen, Rs. 200-0-0; To Carry to next year's account, Rs. 4,014-14-9.

The shareholders passed a resolution expressing sorrow at the death of Annasaheb Narayandas Thakersey one of the directors.

The meeting then adopped the directors' report, and approved of the directors' recommendation to declare a dividend of Rs. 125|- per share for the year ended 31st March 1926. The retiring directors were re-elected; and Messrs. K. S. Aiyar and Co. and Mr. Devidas Vithaldas were appointed auditors for the current year on a remuneration of Rs. 600|- each.

The meeting then terminated with a vote of thanks for the chair.

INDIA MANUFACTURING CO. LTD.

DIVIDEND RS. 75 PER SHARE.

The ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the India Manufacturing Co., Ltd. was held at 16, Apollo Street, the Hon'ble Mr. Mummohandas Ramjee presiding.

The chairman presented the directors' report for the year ended 31st March, 1926 and the balance sheet and profit and loss accounts of the Company, during the year.

The report showed that the Company made a net profit of Rs. 3,22,269-4-9 which included Rs. 6,146-6-2 of the previous year's balance. The directors recommended the disbursement of that amount as follows:—

To declare a dividend for the year ending 31st March 1926 at Rs. 75|- per whole and Rs. 37|8|0 per half share which will absorb, Rs. 67,500-0-0; To Carry to Machinery Depreciation Fund, Rs. 1,70,000-0-0; To Carry to Building Depreciation Fund, Rs. 40,000-0-0; To Carry to Electric Machinery. Depreciation Fund, Rs. 15,000-0-0; To Bonus to Mill Officers and Clerks, Rs. 6,000-0-0; To Provision against Income Tax and Super Tax. Rs. 18,000 0-0; To Subscription to G. T. and J. J. Hospital Nursing Association at Rs. 100|- each, Rs. 200-0-0; To Carry to next year's account, Rs. 5,569-4-9.

The shareholders adopted the directors' report and resolved to declare a dividend as recommended therein. The two directors retiring in rotation were re-elected and Messrs. K. S. Aiyyar and Co. and Devidas Vithaldas were appointed auditors for the current year. The shareholders also passed a resolution expressing great sorrow at the death of Annasaheb Narayandas Thakersey one of the directors.

The meeting then terminated with a vote of thanks for the chair.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, Ismail Bldg., Hornby Road.)

OCTOBER.

11th August, 1926.	
Previous Closing Rate	17.28
To-day's Opening Rate	17.32
Difference	+.04
To-day's Closing Rate	16.70
Difference	—.58

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

OCTOBER.

9th August, 1926.	
Previous Closing Rate	9.20
To-day's Opening Rate	9.12
Difference	—.08
To-day's Closing Rate	8.84
Difference	—.36

Khandi	327-0-0
Sewri	326-0-0
Bureau Weather RePort	69.0
Gross Estimate	1,56,21,000
Ginning	47,7 9

Liverpool, Aug. 9.

Previous Closing	9.20
To-day's expectation	9.16
Difference	—.4
To-day's opening	9.12
Difference	—.8
Liverpool at 10-20	9.14
Difference	—.6

Our Agent's opinion:—Expect a bearish bureau report.

FIFTH TEST MATCH.

CHAPMAN TO CAPTAIN ENGLAND'S ELEVEN

LONDON, Aug. 8.

Chapman (Kent) has been chosen to captain England's eleven in the Fifth Test Match.—Reuter.

MATCH TO BE PLAYED TO A FINISH.

LONDON, Aug. 8.

The Test Match selectors have regretfully accepted Carr's resignation of captainey and have chosen the following team for the final Test Match which is to be played to a finish:—

Chapman (Captain), Stevens, Rhodes, Hobbs, Woolley, Sutcliffe, Hendren, Tate Larwood, Geory (Leicestershire), Brown (Hampshire), E. Tyldesley is twelfth man.—Reuter's Special.

ALLAHABAD CIVIL & MILITARY FOOTBALL LEAGUE.

ALLAHABAD, August 9

The Allahabad Auxiliary Force has formed a football league to be known as the Allahabad Civil and Military Football League to compete for the Trophy Handsome Challenge Cup. Sir Cecil Walsh Acting Chief Justice and Major-General Nightingale have consented to be patrons. The following have already entered:—

Two teams from the 15th Field Battery, R.F.A. five from the Queen's Royal Regiment one each from the Headquarters, Allahabad Brigade, Allahabad Fort, East Indian Railway. Local Auxiliary Force and Young Men's Christian Association.—A. P.

LOSS OF S. S. FONTAINEBLEAU

ALL PASSENGERS LANDED SAFELY.

BOMBAY, Aug. 9.

With reference to the loss of s.s. "Fontainebleau" last month, near Djibouti, the Colombo Agent of the Messageries Maritimes writes that all passengers on that boat landed at Djibouti were taken onwards by s.s. "Admiral Neilly" and "Amazone." Practically all passengers' luggages were saved and taken ashore. Djibouti being a small place it was not easy to deal with 250 passengers all dumped down within a few hours. Local authorities did all that they could for the comfort of passengers entailing fifteen days' saty. All their expenses were paid by the company till they were taken on board. Only those who were anxious to get away immediately to Aden were no doubt greatly inconvenienced. Had they stayed back they would not have been so ready to complaint. The Agent adds that on careful enquiry he found there was no panic on board or lack of sympathy on shore.—A. P.

WEAVERS' STRIKE AT AHMEDABAD.

AHMEDABAD, August 9.

About 900 weavers of the Ahmedabad Spinning mill known as the Madhubhai Mill struck work to-day. The strikers complain about the excessive fines that are being levied for damaged cloth, etc.—A. P.

At a meeting of the subjects of Sikar State, held in Calcutta on Sunday, resolutions were passed protesting against the action of the Sikar and Jaipur authorities in not paying heed to the just and proper demands of Fatehpur Hindu subjects in respect of te passing of Tazias by Lakhsminath Temple, and against the arrest of twenty Hindus of Lachmangarh on suspicion. The resolution urged their release on bail pending enquiry, and requested the authorities to hold an enquiry and take steps against persons connected with the illegal act.

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2. MERCANTILE LAW (1925): 4th Edition. It deals with the complete Mercantile Law in simple language with references and carefully prepared index. Rs. 9.
3. HIGHER ACCOUNTING (1916): A book for Book-keepers, Accountants, Auditors, Accountancy Students and Business-men. Rs. 6.
4. BUSINESS ORGANIZATION (2nd Edition), 1922, dealing with problems of organization and promotion of companies Systems in use in large business offices. Stock exchange practice. Labour efficiency and organisation. Secretarial Work and Scientific advertising. Rs. 7-8.
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Head Office, CALCUTTA.

The Bombay Chronicle.
TUESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1926.

WANTED: MORE LIGHT.

There will be very keen public agreement with Mr. Nariman's move to ask the Corporation to request the Government of India through the Government of Bombay to extend the terms of reference of the Central Government's Reclamation Enquiry Committee. He wishes that these terms should embrace in their scope and purview "the other past and present activities of the Development Directorate particularly with regard to contracts for building numerous Development chawls, purchase of stores, materials, employment of staff, etc." In other words the Committee which is now sitting in Bombay to inquire into what is popularly and very properly called Lloyd's Folly should not limit itself to the examination of only one aspect of it, the aspect which has spelt financial ruin to Bombay but should be empowered to investigate various other aspects of this extravaganza in which the Government of Sir George Lloyd indulged. Mr. Nariman was one of the very first of our public spirited men to probe into the multifarious activities of that pet creation of our ex-Governor, the Development Department and he tried in vain to obtain from Government any satisfactory explanation of the total financial liability likely to devolve upon the tax-payer as a result of the widely ramified activities of this Department, whose astonishing methods of work were brought to light during the examination of Sir Lawless Hepper before the Mears Committee.

Baron Lloyd is now to be examined by the Committee in Egypt and the Indian public will be much intrigued to learn what he has to say about the "spectaculour" effect he wished to produce by the Development Directorates' activities opposite Marine Lines, about the dredgers which refused to dredge, and about the root question as to when he first became conscious that the whole scheme was going to be a financial disaster. He had plenty of opportunity for an early realisation of the impending calamity. Anyone who cares to read between the lines in the oral examination of Sir Lawless Hepper cannot but be convinced that the prime mover in the whole reckless affair in which estimates went so ridiculously wide of the mark and in which serious miscalculations as regards the value of the land to be reclaimed occurred from its very inception, must have realised fairly early during his career in Bombay the nature of the grim legacy he was leaving behind. Those who are now in charge of the Great Misadventure insist upon shifting the responsibility elsewhere. Sir George Buchanan and the firm of contractors which he controls are the parties now held up to public gaze as those who ought to be considered responsible for this colossal waste of public money. But the question is whether after Sir George Buchanan had been consulted for launching the scheme, any other "expert" or as the chairman of the Inquiry Committee said "any P. W. D. man or anybody in the world" was also consulted by Sir George Lloyd regarding the practicability of the scheme. This is the very important question which the High Commissioner in Egypt will have to answer to the Committee who will examine him on its way to England. But in the meanwhile in regard to the Development Department he created here, the Inquiry Committee ought to be authorised to include in its scope *all* the activities conducted by it. An examination of them is likely to make the public gasp with astonishment at the effrontery of those who have tried to hoodwink it all along.

JUSTICE TO WOMEN.

Dr. Paranjpye's resolution in the Council permitting women to stand as candidates for Council elections was passed by an overwhelming majority. Nothing less could be expected from progressive Bombay which was among the first provinces to give women the right to vote. It was also to be expected that there would be a handful of men in opposition. They only set off the growing demand for the complete enfranchisement of women. But we confess we were not prepared for the exhibition of such an old-world mentality as the Minister for Excise displayed in the debate. He trotted out the familiar worn-out objections which, unless repudiated by every section of Indian society, may hinder the rapid advance of women. He said that we had got on very well without the aid of women in the Council. That we have bungled through would have been a more accurate statement, especially in respect of our duties by women and children. Even assuming that we have got on somehow. Mr. Dehlavi must show, to prove his case, that we cannot do better with the aid of women. Or does he say, "Thus far and no further" about the progress of everything, as he does in the case of women? "One who rocks the cradle rules the world. Let her be the flash-light in the rear guard by which we the toilers and workers would make advance." So said Mr. Dehlavi in lyrical vein. But he misses the full implication of his own quotation. If women can rule the world even indirectly through their influence on their children, a little more direct influence cannot be a calamity. And, as for the flash-light, we have known to our cost that we need it as much in the van guard as in the rear guard. To say that the entry of a few talented women into the Council through the suffrage of the public "would be really violating the principles of public policy" and "would be ruining the fabric of national life" is to throw sense of proportion to the winds. We expect more balanced views from a Minister. Perhaps it is easier to boast of a "superior" capacity than to prove it.

Mr. Dehlavi urged it as his principal objection that "there have been really no demands from the women themselves for enfranchisement but all the agitation proceeded from certain men who were ardent advocates of women's rights". The Minister is not accurately informed. Even so long ago as in 1917, during Mr. Montagu's visit to India, it was women who were most interested in their enfranchisement and the historic All-India Women's Deputation waited upon him at Madras in December 1917 to urge the claims of women's suffrage, and advanced the telling argument that in giving the franchise to the people women might be recognised as "people". In 1919 there was not only agitation in India, but Mrs. Annie Besant, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and Mrs. Heerabai Tata gave evidence in England before the Parliamentary Committee in favour of women's suffrage. That agitation has been kept up in India, though it be intermittently, by the Women's Indian Association with its numerous branches. If the agitation has not been noisy or even demonstrative, it is probably because women trust to the justice of their cause and to their men-Councillors' sense of justice. Madras and Bombay Councils have justified that trust. Let us hope other provinces will follow suit.

PRIMARY TEACHER'S PLIGHT.

It is now-a-days a truism that teaching is a noble profession but a sorry trade. The Hon. Mr. Jadhav said in the Council while defending his policy that primary teachers have been ill paid in all ages and in all parts of the world. He failed to add, however, that India is the worst offender in this respect. The primary teacher's lot in India has indeed considerably worsened to-day owing to the callous attitude of his employers and their suicidal indifference to his protests, for, while the cost of living has risen high, the teacher's salaries have not increased in proportion. The fat salaries of men in the higher public services have been raised almost automatically or as a matter of course on the ground of increased cost of living; but the primary teachers, who are most affected by the higher cost of living, are only crying in the wilderness. The Sathe-Paranjpye scheme only secures to them a living minimum wage, though not, of course, so high as that of a skilled carpenter. Our Education Minister admitted as much when he said that "the scheme if given effect to would not help the poor teacher to any appreciable extent as it would add to his income only a rupee or two and would not prevent him from supplementing his income by other work". He did not seek, he added, to controvert what the Hon. Members had said about the justice of the teacher's demand.

After an admission like this, one should have expected that Government would straightway accept the Sathe-Paranjpye scheme and would express regret at not being able to go further for the present. But what do we find in practice? Government did not accept the scheme and in the voting on the Resolution commending the scheme stood coldly neutral. This attitude, however, does not surprise us; heartless as it is. Government have a guilty conscience in the matter of the apportionment of finances between the Reserved and the Transferred departments. And every extra and growing demand for the latter, however necessary, throws into relief their selfish policy with regard to the Reserved half and in fact the anomaly of the whole system of Government. "Pay more for every additional reform" is all that they say, though they know full well that the Province is already bled white and unable to pay more. From the Reserved demands they would not reduce a pie. What is surprising is that there should have been even a single Indian who does not see through the game, the utter hollowness of the plea of want of funds. Knowing the people's anxiety for compulsory primary education, Government exploit the feeling by raising the bogey of the cost of the Sathe-Paranjpye scheme jeopardising the very extension of primary education which the public wants. It is fortunate there are only a few that are deceived by such specious reasoning. We all want compulsory primary education, but it should not be based on gross injustice to the teachers who after all mean most in any scheme of real education. It is no more possible to get genuine instruction from half-starved teachers than it is to build houses without bricks.

BOYCOTT OF BRITISH EMPIRE GOODS.

AS A BUSINESSMAN SEES IT.

(BY LAKHMIDAS ROWJI TAIRSEE.)

VI.

As regards iron manufactures Prof. Wilson says: "Casting iron is an art that is practised in this manufacturing country (England) only within a few years. The Hindus have the art of smelting iron, of welding it, and making steel and have had these arts from time immemorial."

Mr. Ranade refers to the fact that iron finished products had world-wide fame and were exported to foreign countries and that Indian steel once found demand for cutlery even in England.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya from whose Note to the Indian Industrial Commission (1915-16) report this information is culled says that "there is abundant testimony to prove that at the date of the invasion of Alexander, as for centuries before it, the people of India enjoyed a high decree of prosperity, which continued up to the breaking-up of the Mogul Empire, and Mr. Elphinstone in his History of India endorses this.

The author of the "Pereplus of the Erythrian Sea" fully describes the Indian commodities for which there was a great demand in the West, especially at Rome, about the first century of Christ. Many a traveller from the West has similarly described the trade of India. In the fourth and the sixth centuries two Chinese travellers visited India and have fully recorded their views on its material condition which included flourishing arts and industries. Then came the period of the Crusades and the first beginning of the Levantine trade which culminated in Venice becoming the greatest trader with India, and later on, Genoa.

Industrial Revival Under Akbar.

The waves of conquest which commenced from the eleventh century no doubt greatly hampered Indian industrialists and industries for sometime. But the establishment of the Mogul Empire and the safety and security of the reign of Akbar seemed to have fully revived Indian industries and handicrafts.

Bernier who visited India in the reign of Shah Jahan gives a glowing description of his capital, and "marvels over the incredible quantity of manufactured goods." Tavenier dwells with wonder on the same.

It was this trade and prosperity or rather gastronomy, *which lured the traders of Europe to India* and the discovery of America was but a bye-product of the attempt to come to the East.

The Portuguese and the Dutch captured Indian trade that so far went to Venice and Genoa. The merchants of England viewed this trade with envious eyes and formed the East India Company which obtained its Charter from Queen Elizabeth in 1600, to trade with the East Indies, not to exchange as far as possible the manufactured goods of England for the products of India—*for there were few English manufactures then to be exported—but to carry the manufactures and commodities of India to Europe.*

At the end of the seventeenth century, according to Mr. Lecky, "great quantities of cheap and graceful Indian calicoes, muslins and chintzes were *imported into England* and they found such favours that the woollen and silk manufacturers were *seriously alarmed.* Acts of Parliament were accordingly passed in 1700 and 1721 *absolutely prohibiting*, with a few specified exceptions, the employment of printed or dyed calicoes, in England, either in dress or in furniture, and the use of any printed or dyed goods, of which cotton formed any part." At an early period of the Company's Administration British weavers had begun to be jealous of the Bengal weavers, whose silk fabrics were imported into England, and so not only were Indian manufactures. (I) shut out from England by high duty which was imposed as under:

Calicoes for every £s. 100/-	£s. 81-2- 11
Cotton raw (100lbs.)	0-16-11
Cotton manufactured	£s. 81- 2-11
Hair or goats wool	£s. 84- 6- 3
Flowered or stitched muslin	£s. 32- 9- 2
Other manufacturers of Cotton (not otherwise charged.)	£s. 32- 7- 2

(II) but a *deliberate endeavour was made to use political power obtained by the East India Company "to discourage the manufactures of India."*

John Company's Heavy Hand.

In their letter to Bengal dated 17th March 1769, the Company desired that the *manufacture of raw silk should be encouraged* and that *of manufactured silk fabrics should be discouraged.* They also recommended that the silk winders should be *forced* to work in the Com-

(Continued on page 9.)

THE CURE FOR COMMUNALISM.

A PESSIMISTIC VIEW OF THE MANIFESTO.

(By SIR MOROPANT JOSHI.)

I have no belief in the efficacy of the so-called New Party on non-communal lines suggested by Messrs. Pandit Nehru and Abul Kalam Azad though it has received the concurrence and benedictions of such eminent men as Shastri and Sapru. With different water-tight compartments for separate communal representation, the backing of an electorate when an election is in view is more likely to be secured by showing communal proclivities at any rate professing them. I am not suggesting that for this reason I recommend the doing away of the separate electorates. Fortunately or unfortunately, they are there and there is expediency, political and otherwise, in having them at present. There is not the least doubt however that in winning elections there is a great temptation for an appeal to communal feeling. The question, however, is not confined to electioneering alone.

An Impractical Condition.

When we are asked to join the New Party only if we are prepared to give up membership of communal institutions there are many of us, who although they agree to a national outlook superseding a mere communal outlook will find it difficult to join. This is in my opinion hardly a practical proposition. A change of heart in the leaders of both sides referred to by the highest in the land, can only be a matter of time. It was openly asserted that in the Calcutta riots there were brains working behind the scenes and practically encouraged the rioters and an open enquiry was sought. With such feelings expressed on both sides, the desired change in heart can scarcely come.

Shuddhi and Sangathan.

There are reasons to suppose that the conversions back to Hinduism have added acerbity to Muslim feeling, as also the Sangathan movement. The new phase of Hindu religion is a novelty. The Mahomedans and Christians freely preached their religions and got conversions and nobody protested, but now there is an innovation and there are conversions back to Hinduism and there is resentment that a community, already a minority in most provinces, will further dwindle down and this is a menace and looked upon as a political set-back. I do not think however, that either the re-conversion or the Sangathan movement are unreasonable or any way such as to take just exception to. It has been repeatedly explained by the authors of the Sangathan movement that it is intended to wake up the mild Hindu and strengthen him for o defensive and is not intended for aggression. But again it is an innovation and as such misconstrued and taken for aggression.

Few of us will be ready to give up the Sangathan or the re-conversions although we are genuinely for communal peace.

Checking the Goondas.

How can this New Party influence the hooligans and the riff-raf in both communities? The leaders are hardly found in a riot nor even the intelligentzia. They are peace-loving. But they have absolutely no influence with the lower people, who do the mischief in both communities and how are any amount of good-will and agreement to pious resolutions going to bring about peace for the masses. The only instrument to keep the wild elements in control is the whole some fear of the rod. The Executive the police alone have the power and they must use it.

Birkenhead's Futile Charge.

The leaders can scarcely achieve anything in a matter like this and unless actual abetting is brought home to the leaders their apparent inaction is not justifiably open to adverse comment. Lord Birkenhead's remarks about the leaders' responsibility are only pertinent if positive abetment is caused by any leader on either side. It is futile to blame the leaders in a matter in which they can be least effective. That is a shield for Government to screen themselves behind They fail in their duty either for want of adequate force or false fear of political discontent and put the blame on the leaders.

Another Objection.

One more objection I can suggest to the formation of the New Party is its dissociation from present political parties. One may be a Liberal or a Swarajist, a 'Kattar' Non-Co-operator or an unctuous pro-Government man and if he is but agreed on communal peace he belongs to this new Party. But how can there be a joint working of such a party? Instead of this why not let all existing political parties adopt this as a plan? That is a much more sensible course than forming a new party for this one purpose. The strongest objection, however, is wanting us to give up our Muslim Leagues or the Sangathans or Hindu Sabhas. What will become of Mr. Jinnah who professes to be a restraining force within the Muslim League? I know he is strongly for communal peace and yet obviously he cannot join and so cannot many others. The suggestion is another attempt not to probe to the bottom of things but create appearances. That has been our bane for the last six years in politics and the sooner it disappears the better for all concerned.

(Continued from column 6.)

such offences. In Bombay cases of kidnapping are being brought more frequently to light and the public expectation that a deterrent sentence will be given to the convicted persons is as frequently disappointed. If the only difficulty in the way of the judges is that they have no statutory power at present to award severe punishment, Mr. Neogy's resolution ought to be accepted by the Government and they should take the initiative in reform immediately.

Notes of the Day.

The Empty Purse.

"You demand payment of debt. Yet you know that our purse is empty." So says Clemenceau in an open letter to President Coolidge, and adds the uncomfortable thought that "the Anglo-French American debts problem is menacing future civilization." The "Tiger" may growl but all the popularity he enjoys in the United States will not help him in making the average American citizen believe that the French purse is empty. In America they are watching anxiously the result of the Mellon—Berenger negotiations. If they fail France will be accused across the Atlantic more than ever before of unwillingness to pay even the little she can. The French debt to England is nearly the same in amount as the English debt to America. But while England pays America £36,000,000 a year, France proposes to pay annually to England under the Caillaux-Churchill agreement only £4,000,000, and in effect tells America "Where is the hurry? Now that you get so much from England and I am doing what I can for England, your turn, rich as you are, will come in due time." Surely a reply which cannot but exasperate America.

Panditji's Defiance.

The Bengal authorities responsible for the ban on Pandit Malaviya must be thoroughly disillusioned by now. Even their usual supporters in the Moderate and Anglo-Indian circles have not a good word for their foolish order. The "Leader" goes so far as to justify Panditji's Civil Disobedience. Now that he has vindicated his own and the country's self-respect in open defiance of official high-handedness, the officials have only to eat the humble pie. They thought that the spirit of resistence created by the Non-Co-operation Movement had disappeared and that they could handle the leaders just as they liked. They may, perhaps, see their error now that Panditji has performed Satyagraha and given a spirited reply to the Hooghly District Magistrate's demand that he should see him at his bungulow. Panditji replied that he had no business with the Magistrate and that if the latter had any business with him he was welcome to call upon Panditji. This put Calcutta officialdom in a quandary. It is a pity, however, that a few fanatics seek to twist a clear national fight for a purely political principle into a communal squabble. Some Hindus have represented Panditji as having vindicated the rights of Hindus against Muslims. This is reprehensible and is calculated to cast a slur on a national victory. One Muslim institution has gone so far as not only to praise the action of the Bengal Government but even to call upon other Governments to follow that action. Worse advice cannot be given to a bureaucracy which seizes upon sentiments like these as justifying its Ukases.

The Rally.

Dr. Munje has promptly gone to Calcutta. Mr. Jayakar along with Mr. Kelkar is going there. The way Pandit Malaviya has defied the unjust and atrocious order against him ought to be an eye-opener to all whose hearts beat with enthusiasm for response with the bureaucracy. May we suggest to the three apostles of Responsivism to study carefully the mentality obtaining in Bengal after officialdom there has declared in a very tangible form the contempt it has for the Indian movement towards freedom and take counsel with the microscopic band of Responsivists in that Province as to whether it was not high time now to ally themselves with the Congress? Close up the ranks: that was the burden of Pandit Malaviyaji's statesmanlike speech at Calcutta. Let Mr. Jayakar who remains a Congressman and was, one imagines, not "an amused spectator" at Cawnpore essay the experiment of unity. The rally in Calcutta ought to accelerate every effort in this welcome direction.

Music Before Mosques.

Khwaja Hassan Nizami, interviewed by the Associated Press about Muslim agitation against the playing of music before mosques, said, it was "unwarranted, useless and detrimental to the interests of the Muslims of India." He had addressed, he said, a circular on the subject to all leading Muslims in India including Sir Abdur Rahim and that with one exception every one of them was against the agitation. He is only awaiting the return of Muslim leaders from Mecca "to launch a regular campaign through the Press and the platform and other means to end the agitation by convincing the Muslims to his point of view." It will be remembered in this connection that the Muslim League of Bengal recently passed a resolution expressing the same views on the question of music before mosques. Since there is wide-spread support for the views of Khwaja Sahib, we cannot help wishing the campaign he now contemplates had been started some months ago. It might have averted a great deal of mischief. However, it is better late than never. We trust that Khwaja Sahib, Sir Abdur Rahim and other recognised Muslim leaders, who share their views will now start the propaganda without any further delay.

A Welcome Move.

Mr. K. C. Neogy has given notice of a resolution, he wishes to move in the Legislative Assembly, recommending Government to undertake legislation for amending the Criminal Law with regard to offences against the person of women so as to provide for a really deterrent punishment. He also wishes to include in the legislation dealing with such offences the provision of a special procedure for speedier trial of these cases. This is a welcome move because the public has reason to be dissatisfied with the comparatively lenient sentences often inflicted by the judiciary in regard to

(Continued in Col. 5.)

SEQUEL TO DISOBEYING ORDER

SUMMONSES AGAINST MALAVIYA AND MOONJI

TO APPEAR IN PERSON OR BY LAWYER

CALCUTTA, August 9.

Summonses have been issued against Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and Dr. Monje under section 188 I.P.C. for disobeying the order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate forbidding them to enter Calcutta for a period of two months.

The summonses are returnable on the 23rd August.

Pundit Malaviya and Dr. Moonje have been asked to appear either in person or by legal representative.—A. P.

IN THE FOOTSTEPS OF MALAVIYAJI.

DR. MOONJE IN CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, Aug. 9.

Dr. Moonje arrived here this morning and was received at the station by a small crowd, as many were not aware that he was coming. Elaborate police arrangement was made at the station. Dr. Moonje saw Mr. B. Chakravarty later and it is understood that he will start for Bilaspur by the Bombay Mail this afternoon.—A.P.

HIS FUTURE PROGRAMME

CALCUTTA, Aug. 8.

Among those present at the station to receive Dr. Moonje were:' Messrs. Khaitan, Rangalal Jajodia, Madanmohan Barman, Makhanlal Sen, Suresh Bhatacharya, and Protap Narain Bajpai. After he was garlanded Dr. Moonje drove to Mr. Khaitan's place where he will reside during his stay in Calcutta.

Interviewed by a Free Press representative Dr. Moonje stated that he would leave for Nagpur this evening to meet Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, and Messrs. Kelkar and Jayakar. He is likely to come back with the latter for a tour in Bengal.—Free Press.

A COLOSSAL BLUNDER.

"PIONEER" ON THE BAN

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 8.

The "Pioneer" discussing the ban on Pandit Malaviya and the subsequent events writes: There seems to have occurred a blunder colossal and almost unprecedented from some points of view mainly because the creation of martyrs is a thankless device. The arrest of the Pandit would have been unwelcome, although the danger of his public utterances is recognised. But the amazing elaborateness of the measures taken in Calcutta and the almost comical anti-climax now recorded cannot but cast brave discredit on the administration and the cause will be vigorously canvassed. A mistake may have lain in the issue of the original order, although, as we have shown justification for it could be found. Presumably, the Bengal Government will speedily come forward with an explanation; for on the face of it, the Pandit appears to have emerged from the contest with all laurels his.—A. P.

BOMBAY PARSI CONGRATULATIONS

The Parsi Rajkeya Sabha has sent the following telegram to Pandit Malaviya:—

"Parsi Rajkeya Sabha congratulates you on your courageous action."

"ENGLISHMAN'S" COMMENT.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 9.

"Commenting on Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya's defiance of the Police order, the "Englishman" says: "Government of Bengal has been made to look very foolish by its handling of the affair of the flying visit of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya to Calcutta, and the Pandit left the city yesterday afternoon having doubtless enjoyed the laugh he had on the authorities. Government's ineptitude and inaction is, in our view, wholly wrong and unjustifiable. Either action should have been taken to compel him to have respect for the order or that order should never have been passed.—Free Press.

DACCA MAGISTRATE ALLOWS PROCESSION.

NAWAB OF DACCA'S ASSURANCE.

DACCA, Aug. 9.

In view of the ensuing Jamnastami procession, to be held shortly, the District Magistrate convened a conference of Hindu and Muslim leaders to decide whether music should be allowed before mosques. Hindus contended that music had been allowed in this connection for nearly 200 years, while Muslims appealed for consideration of sentiments of the Muslim masses. Ultimately the Magistrate allowed the procession with music. The Nawab of Dacca assured that his influence would be exerted to prevent trouble.—Free Press.

FRENCH FINANCES

"OUR PURSE IS EMPTY"

M. CLEMENCEAU'S LETTER TO PRESIDENT COOLIDGE

LONDON, Aug. 8.

Paris.—M. Clemenceau in an open letter to President Coolidge states that the Anglo-French American debts problem is menacing the future civilization, and asks whether there are not other sides of the question to be considered besides commercial. He says: "You demand payment of debt. Yet you know that our purse is empty."—Reuter's Special.

RATIFICATION OF DEBT AGREEMENTS.

LONDON, Aug. 9.

Paris.—The Government have decided not to submit the ratification of the debt agreements to Parliament before the recess. Reuter.

"UNWELCOME ADVICE TO NIZAM."

"MANCHESTER GUARDIAN'S" COMMENT.

LONDON, Aug. 9.

"If the Government of India have tendered unwelcome advice to the Nizam" comments the "Manchester Guardian," "we may assume that they have strong reasons for it; for many considerations exist which must incline them to take the most indulgent view of his administration." The paper adds: "After the recent drastic action in the case of Nabha and Indore the Viceroy must naturally be reluctant to take a step which is calculated to disturb the minds of the whole body of Princes, but we cannot help it. The spirit of the times is giving both the Princes and the Government of India food for serious thought."—Reuter.

ATTEMPT ON GEN. PANGALOS, LIFE.

AN ATHENS INCIDENTS

LONDON, Aug. 8.

Athens.—A lunatic made an attempt on the life of General Pangalos in the hall of a hotel at Spetzsi, but was detected just before he fired the revolver.

Gen. Pangalos was lunching in the hotel when the individual named Antono Poulos sprang up brandishing a revolver which he aimed at the President. Attendants seized the assailant and wrested the firearm.

Antono Poulos is believed to be insane. He recently escaped from the prison where he was serving a sentence of imprisonment for the murder of a gendarme.—Reuter.

SUBMARINE SINK.

FIVE PERSONS PERISHED.

LONDON, Aug. 9.

A submarine sank to-day at Devonport Dockyard and five persons have perished.—Reuter.

PROHIBITION OF KHADI PICTURES.

PATNA MAGISTRATE'S ORDER.

PATNA, Aug. 9.

For the last several months Babu Rajendra Prasad, on behalf of the Behar Charka Singh, has ben holding Khadi exhibitions in different towns of Behar, and on such occasions lectures illustrated with lantern slides are also delivered, showing the importonce and necessity of Khadi. The twelfth exhibition of this kind was opened at Giridh by him on the morning of the 6th instant, and in the evening lectures, illustrated with lantern slides, were delivered by Bobu Rajendra Prasad, Mr. Sashibhusan Ray, and Mr. Bajrang Sahai on the economic and historical aspect of Khadi.

On the 7th August the Magistrate served an order under Section 144 on Babu Rajendra Prasad, Mr. Bajrang Sahai and Mr. Sashibhusan Ray and other signatories to the notice of the exhibition, prohibiting magic lantern lectures and khadi pictures in the sub division, as they were not certified under the Cinematograph Act, and were likely to cause danger to the health and safety of human life, as no proper precautions were taken for the same. Babu Rajendra Prasad replied pointing out the illegality of the order, and intimating his intention to disobey the order by delivering a lecture on the evening of the 7th, which he did. Further developments are keenly awaited.—Free Press.

REPORTS OF REVOLTS IN RUSSIA.

LONDON, Aug. 9.

Extraordinary persistent reports of widespread revolts in Russia emanating principally from Kovno, Warsaw and Bukharest are emphatically denied at Moscow where the semi-official Tass Agency states that "such rumours are spread by the interests hostile to Russia acting on instructions from states having special interests in diverting the international attention and opinion from their own plans."—Reuter.

BARON LLOYD TO EXPLAIN

BACK BAY COMMITTEE'S DECISION.

MORE ABOUT DREDGERS.

WAS THE OFFICER IN CHARGE INEFFICIENT?

The Back Bay Enquiry Committee have now definitely decided to examine Lord Lloyd, the High Commissioner of Egypt, and the real author of the Scheme. He will be examined in Egypt or England as will suit his convenience, as the Committee consider him to be an essential witness for the purpose of the present enquiry.

After the examination of Sir Lawless Hepper, there were no essential disclosures about the Reclamation Scheme and the two witnesses examined on Monday, viz: Mr. Brims and Mr. Neilson gave evidence more on the technical side of the working of the dredgers which were somewhat dreary. They were for most of the time inaudible to the press table and the president had to remind them of the necessity to speak out loudly. Mr. Neilson, the chairman of the Bombay Port Trust, however, in his evidence did not draw such a rosy picture as Sir Lawless Hepper did in regard to the whole project and expressed his opinion that he was not sure of the financial success of the scheme and opined that its completion would take from ten to fifty years. Regarding the dredgers "Kalu" and "Jinga" which originally belonged to the Bombay Port Trust he said they were sold for Rs. 8 lakhs to the munition department, which of course speaks its own tale when compared with the figures on their subsequent changing of hands.

The Back Bay Reclamation Committee met again on Monday and examined Mr. C. R. C. Brims on the working of the dredgers. Mr. Brims admitted that the dredgers did not give the stipulated amount of work expected of them.

Mr. C. R. Brims, Deputy Chief Engineer, Dredger Section, Development Department, examined by Sir Frederick Hopkinson, said he was appointed in August, 1923, since when he was continuously in work. Witness pointed out from a chart the position of the dredger in the first season. It showed that in number of cases boring was made actually into the clay.

President: "Do you know any man who assisted Mr. Kidd in the process?"

A.: "I don't know."

Continuing, witness said he would not call the clay found as genuine clay. He would rather call it consolidated silt. He never did wash boring nor heard it ever done.

Sir Frederick: "Did Sir George Buchanan ever tell you how he was going to fill block Nos. 1 and 2 within the limits of 'Colaba' and 'Lloyd George'?"

A.: "No."

President: "To fill block Nos. 1 and 2 you will have to pump on a very large scale?"

A.: "I do not consider so."

Continuing, witness said it was practically right to say that it would take 10 years to fill block Nos. 1 and 2 at the rate of 200 yards a day to fill 5 million yards.

"IMPROVISED" PLANT FOR DREDGING.

The President read a letter dater 1.5.1922, addressed to Sir George Buchanan by Mr. Lewis, in which he said "as regards boring in Back Bay we have got very good results, but the plant improvised is not powerful enough", to which witness agreed.

Sir Frederick Hopkinson: "Have you got material for dredging in Back Bay?"

A.: "Yes."

"Did you make wash boring?"

"I never made any."

"Do you know who made it?"

"I believe Mr. Thomas made it."

SIR G. BUCHANAN DISTURBED AT RESULTS.

Continuing, witness said he had nothing to do with the ordering of the dredging plant. Sir George Buchanan inspected the dredging work for about an hour or so when he used to visit the dredging work. He was disturbed at the results of the dredging work.

"Did Sir George Buchanan ever tell you that if you could not dredge well, he would do it himself or get it done through somebody else?"

"No."

"Did Sir George Buchanan ask you to work 24 hours?"

"Yes. But I said it was impossible."

WERE YOU INEFFICIENT?

"Did he ever complain that you were inefficient?"

"No."

Witness then explained that it was not possible to get the same amount of work from each man under the same circumstances. He did not complain to his superior officer to get somebody who could get more out of the dredger.

Witness then said the dredger had plenty of power and speed, but the turn-out was only half than was stipulated as the material dredged was too stiff. The dredger worked actually for 18 hours, but the result was of 12 hours.

Replying to Sir M. Vishveshwaraya, witness said last year 22 lakhs of cubic yards of excavation was done costing about Rs. 14,50,000. Next year he expected to do 30 lakhs cubic yards. Among the factors that contributed to the disappointing results were hard clay, human elements and weather.

Continuing witness said they could get an average of 48,000 cubic yards for a period of a week or possibly a month.

President:—Then you can get 48,000 cubic yards each working day?—Yes, I am going by actual results.

CONTINUOUS STOPPAGES.

Proceeding, the witness admitted that there were stoppages extending over 36 per cent. of the total time. He had never worked the dredger continuously for 24 hours. It was his intention to work it for 24 hours if possible but it was not possible as they had only one dredging superintendent and no assistants. In his opinion it would be possible to work for 24 hours in two shifts. He did not think that they were subject to the Factory Act and could work each shift of 12 hours.

During the season working 18 hours a day they did 1,821 cubic yards per pumping hour for one week. That was the actual time the pump was running. It did not make allowance for stoppages.

That means you have not got 24 pumping hours a day? You have to deduct 36 per cent. of the 24 hours?—But we are not working 24 hours a day. I have proposed to Government that we should work 24 hours a day. I cannot say whether I can work 24 hours.

The President: Have you any record which will show us that at any time you have dredged 2,000 cubic yards an hour?—There is no record to show that.

Have you any recollection of having done it?—No.

What is your average per pumping hour for the last season?—960 cubic yards.

Then why do you say you can do 2,000 cubic yards per hour?—We can do that for a short period only. We have already done 1,821 cubic yards per pumping hour for a week. We cannot do it continuously because the material is not uniform.

THE HUMAN ELEMENT.

Is it that your dredging masters are inefficient or negligent in their work? No, the dredging masters do not neglect the work. But the human element plays a great part in the output. One man may get better results than another

Did you ever explain that to Sir George Buchanan?—I have explained it to so many people that I am not prepared to say that I have explained it to him.

Did he ever complain that you did not know how to work the dredger?—No.

In the afternoon Mr W. H. Neilson, chairman, Bombay Trust, was examined. He gave at length the calculations on the working of the dredgers and said he did not think the work on the dredgers was in any way mishandled. He attributed 34 per cent. of the loss on the work to the getting the position of the dredger and to put the pipe lines etc. He did not think it was possible to get filling in stuff in the barges across the harbour for reclamation purposes.

President: Suppose the matter was put in your hands, would you run on the same lines as the Director of Development Department suggested or would you adopt some other lines? A.—I would take the situation as it is and if I don't drop the scheme altogether, I would slowly go on watching the results.

Sir M. Visheswaraya:—Would it pay to complete the scheme sooner? A.—If you complete sooner and if there is no demand for it you won't get half the rate.

President: What rent do you anticipate for block 1 and 7?- Witness was heard to say Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 per square yard.

Mr. Billimoria: Were you consulted by the development department or the Government before the scheme was embarked? A.—No. Of course this matter was going on since 1903.

Q.—Did Sir George Buchanan consult you? A.—No.

Q.—Did the Bombay Port Trust sell "Kalu" and "Jinga" to the Munition department? A.—Yes, for Rs. 8 lakhs.

Q.—Did anybody make enquiry regarding "Kalu"? A.—It was examined by the Development Department.

Q.—If the project of reclamation was placed before you would you not see that it was productive? A.—Yes, certainly.

Q.—In your opinion if the Back Bay scheme was estimated at Rs. 3.67 lakhs and in a short time if it was mounted up to 300 per cent. would you still consider it a sound financial proposition? A.—I should have great doubt about its financial side.

Q.—What line of action would you suggest. A.—From the beginning I had a belief that it would not be a success.

Q.—You had experience of purchasing cement? A.—Yes.

Q.—Would you as a prudent businessman enter into long term contract for the purchase of cement when prices had soared high? A.—If the market was fluctuating I would wait and not enter into long term contract but only buy sufficient quantity at the current rate.

BALLARD ESTATE, RUMOURS CONTRADICTED.

Witness was then asked if it was true that some people were ruined in Ballard Estate to which he replied that it was not due to high prices but speculations. He did not think also that the foundations of certain parts of Ballard Estate were sinking.

Q.—Supposing it was decided to complete the reclamation scheme how many years it would take? A.—10 to 50 years.

Mr. Brims was then again examined on the working of the dredgers and he said after the associations of Sir George Buchanan with the Government of Bombay ceased at the end of 1925 Mr. Elgin was the chief engineer.

Witness said from 1902 to 1911 he was on dredging work in South Africa as a junier engineer but he had no experience of getting the cutter to work at a maximum speed. He could however say people were doing cutting properly or not.

President:—Apart from that have you had any experience on open sea front? A.—No.

Q.—Were you nominated by Sir George Buchanan. A.—Yes.

Witness further said some officers were paid bonus to turn out maximum quantity of work.

At this stage the Committee adjourned till to-day at 11 a.m.

BARON LLOYD TO BE EXAMINED.

The Committee consider Baron Lloyd an essential witness and will certainly invite him to give evidence either in England or in Egypt as will suit his convenience. The Committee will finish its labours in Bombay and start for England on August 24, to examine other important witnesses there.

CONGRESS PRESIDENTSHIP.

MAULANA MAZHARUL HAQUE WITHDRAWS.

(HINDU-MUSLIM) CONCORD—THE CAUSE NEAREST HIS HEART.

PATNA, Aug. 9.

In a statement to the Press, Maulana Mazhar-ul-Haque says that after a good deal of anxious thought he has decided to withdraw his name from those suggested for the Presidentship of the next Congress. He gives as his reason that he deems himself unfit for the unique honour and thinks that a better and more capable man should be selected for it. He is further of opinion that in the present unfortunate condition of India even friendly rivalry and competition between two Congressmen is unseemly and out of place. It will be setting the worst possible example to the country.

TO KILL DEMON OF COMMUNALISM.

Lastly he says:—"I have pledged myself to work for the solution of the Hindu-Muslim problem which is the crying need of the hour. Unless and until this question is to be solved all talk of Swaraj is meaningless. If this question is to be solved, it must be solved in the provinces. It must be understood that I do not deprecate any all-India activity. On the contrary I welcome such activities; but I am convinced that to achieve success we must look to the provinces, where small beginnings should be made with tact and love by serious and earnest men. In my own province of Bihar the Hindu as well as Muslim leaders who have great influence over the masses have combined together and are determined to keep our province free from the contagion of communalism. I, too, as an humble worker, am determined to work with my friends. If by chance I am elected President of the Congress I shall not be able to devote my whole time to the cause nearest my heart. I must neglect one or the other. I want the fullest liberty to devote myself wholly and solely to this work which I shall not have, if I throw myself into the vortex of political agitation."—A. P.

SINDH P. C, C'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

HYDERABAD, Aug. 9.

The Sindh Provincial Congress Committee at its meeting held yesterday at Hyderabad resolved to recommend finally the name of Arabindo Ghose for the Presidentship of the Congress. The following resolutions were also passed at the meeting. One, in view of the increasing divisions among Congress candidates in the several provinces, which are sure to affect the success of Congress candidates in the elections, this committee resolves that the utmost should be done to bring about unity among different political groups within the Congress on the lines of the Sabarmati pact. Two, whereas it is desirable that the Congress should have nothing to do with any communal organisation, this committee disapproves of the draft resolution number two, in connection with the question of Hindu-Muslim relations, passed by the Working Committee at its meeting held at Satyagraha Ashram, Sabarmati, on 5th May, being placed before the All-India Congress Committee, and urges members of the latter body to reject it.—Free Press.

DACOITS BROUGHT TO BOOK.

ATTEMPT TO AVOID ARREST FAIL.

PURULIA, Aug. 9.

How dacoits beheaded three of their associates to avoid identification, was disclosed in a sensational case at the Court of the Sessions Judge, Manbhoom. The dacoits broke open the house of one Dinoo of the village Raidi on the night of April 7th. Dinno defended himself with a dagger and stabbed three of the dacoits. The dacoits fled, carrying their wounded. Subsequently the dacoits beheaded their associates and flung their heads in a tank, which the police later recovered on a search. Six of the dacoits were accused of murder and sent up for trial. The assessors returned an unanimous verdict of guilty of murder against all the accused. The judgment has been reserved.—Free Press.

ALIPORE JAIL MURDER APPEAL

FIVE APPELLANTS ACQUITTED

DEATH SENTENCE ON ONE CONFIRMED

CALCUTTA, Aug 9.

Judgment was delivered in what is known as the Alipur Jail Murder case by Mr. Justice Rankin and Mr. Justice Mookerjee at the High Court this afternoon. Mr. Justice Mookerjee acquitted five appellants, confirmed the death sentence passed on one, commuted the death sentence passed on one into transportation for life, and dismissed the appeal of the other three appellants. Mr. Justice Rankin agreed with Mr. Justice Mookerjee as regards five appellants acquitted and also as regards those convicted but disagreed as regards the sentence passed on Promode Ranjan. The Lower Court sentenced this man to death but Mr. Justice Mookerjee commuted it to transportation for life. Mr. Justice Rankin held he ought to be sentenced to death.

This was an appeal preferred by Harinarain Chanda and nine others who had been convicted by the Special Tribunal of murder, conspiracy to commit murder, and abetment of murder and sentenced three to death and seven others to transportation for life each. All the ten appellants were prisoners in the Alipur Central Jail who had been convicted in connection with the Dakhnishwar Bomb Conspiracy Case and sentenced to long terms of imprisonment. While serving their sentence in the Alipore Central Jail, it was alleged, they committed the murder inside the jail. The prosecution story was that on the afternoon of 28th May last Rai Bahadur B. N. Chatterjee, Police Superintendent, Special Branch, went inside the jail in connection with the investigation of another case. The appellants saw him from their cell and conspired to kill Mr. Chatterjee as latter was the Investigating Officer in the Dakhnishwar Bomb case. It was alleged the appellants attacked the warder inside the cell, overpowered him, took the keys, opened the door, and mrcilessly assaulted Mr. Chatterjee with crowbar from the effects of which he died almost immediately.—A. P.

POSSESSION OF ILLEGAL ARMS & EXPLOSIVES.

A BENGALI YOUTH ON TRIAL.

CALCUTTA, August 9.

In the court room of the District Magistrate of Alipore, before a special tribunal consisting of Mr. Vaughan Stevens, Sessions Judge of Dinajpur as President and Messrs. N. Ahmed and J. N. Roy as members, the trial opened to-day of Syamapada Roy, an inhabitant of Howrah District under certain sections of Explosive substances Act and section 19-F of the Indian Arms Act. In opening the case for the Crown, the Government pleader of Howrah informed the Commissioners that the prisoner in dock who was hardly twenty-one years of age and was a student of the matriculation class recently came under the influence of a man named Dhirendranath Mookerjee, who often told him stories of selfsacrifice on the part of Indian patriots. This man entrusted certain articles to the accused and on receipt of this information the Superintendent of Police applied for and obtained a warrant to search for latter's house in a village called Dakshin Jhaparda.

On the raid being conducted on the night of July 15 a revolver, some live and spent cartridges and chemicals such as nitric, sulphuric and carbolic acids and carbonate of ammonia which in the opinion of the chemical examiner to the Government of Bengal were necessary for the preparation of explosives were seized by the Police. Asked if there were other things in the room the accused pointed out a box in which a cast iron shell was found. He was in police custody till July 29th when he made a statement before the Deputy Magistrate of Howrah relating how he had come into contact with Dhirendranath Mookerjee and how he had been influenced by his preachings. He added that he received the articles from this man.—A. P.

VALIDITY OF SIR A. CHETTIAR'S ELECTION

PETITIONER'S EVIDENCE CONCLUDED

MADRAS, Aug. 7.

The election court which has been enquiring into the petition of Mr. K. V Rangaswami Iyengar, questioning the validity of the election of Sir Annamalai Chettiar to the Council of State sat again to-day when the vakil for the petitioner announced that the evidence on his side was closed. The court adjourned to meet again on Friday next when both sides will argue whether a case has been made out by the petitioner's evidence.—A. P.

CONGRATULATORY MEETING OF "JUSTICE" PARTY.

MADRAS, Aug. 17.

To congratulate the successful Justice party candidates at the recent municipal elections a largely attended public meeting of the supporters of the party was held at Triplicane when the Raja of Panagal and others addressed the gathering congratulating the candidates and the voters on the successful election campaign they had conducted. The Raja also announced at the meeting that Mr. V. Chakkarai Chetty will stand as their party candidate to the Legislative Assembly.

GRANT FOR RESCUE HOME

PITHA STREET HOUSES TO BE PULLED DOWN

BOMBAY CORPORATION

At a meeting of the Municipal Corporation held on Monday, a letter was considered from one Mr. C. L. Carr, drawing attention to the nuisance caused by news boys, beggars, etc., at the Bori Bunder Tram shelter, which the Tramway Company were unable to remedy. He wrote the Tramway Company had referred him to the Police, as it was not their duty to remove these people.

Dr. R. M. Mistry, moved that the matter be sent to the Police Commissioner for favour of action. The proposition was adopted.

GRANT FOR RESCUE HOME.

The Corporation considered a letter from Mrs. F. S. Talyarkhan, President, Bombay Presidency Women's Council Rescue Home for Indian Women stating that the Home where women of all Indian communities were admitted was the only Home of its kind in City had been in existence since the year 1921 and was carrying on rescue and preventive work among women in the City; that the expenses of the Home amounted to between Rs. 400-450 per month and had been met up to now by small donations and subscriptions; that with increase in their work they felt that it was necessary to turn to the Municipality for an annual grant as without it they did not know how to ensure continuity of the work; that experience showed that the Police and other public bodies were turning to them increasingly for assistance in cases where women needed shelter and that at the present time their funds stood very low and only showed a balance of Rs. 3,000. She asked that the Corporation might be pleased to make a grant.

Mr. Kanji Dwarakadas moved that the letter be forwarded to the Commissioner for report. He said if the city wanted real vigilence work to be done such a house must be managed by Indian women. The Corporation were helping the home of the Salvation Army and it was their duty to help a Home managed by Indian women.

Mrs. Mackenzie seconded.

Mr. J. B. Boman Behram opposing said Mrs. Talyarkhan should be informed that owing to financial stringency the Corporation did not see their way to grant her request. The time had come for the Corporation to cry a halt, he said, as they had misconceived their duty and were giving donations after donations to such institutions. He thought it was scandalous that the ratepayers of the city should be asked to maintain such institutions.

Mr. K. M. Ramji seconded.

Dr. S. S. Botliwalla said they were merely asking for a report from the Commissioner.

Mr. B. T. Desai said they could practise economy and help this Home by cutting down their contributions to other homes. He hoped the Commissioner would take this point into consideration.

Mr. P. J. Marzban said the responsibility of the Corporation must be defined, as Mrs. Talyarkhan wanted them to pay the whole amount.

Mr. Shivdas Chapsey said they might cut down the grant to the Salvation Army Home and help this one.

Mr. Pothan Joseph said it was not proper to say that this duty did not come within the purview of the Corporation and in these days they must be more or less reconciled to it. When the Home got more inmates he was sure the ratio of expenditure would be less than it was at present. They should not disclaim their responsibility for such things, and they must have a wide conception of their duty and he considered such little helps fell within the purview of their duty.

Dr. J. V. Vora was surprised at the unwise remarks of some of the speakers, as he thought the institution deserved their help.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai also supported.

Mr. Kanji said Mr. Boman Behram was living prehistoric times, as they could not do without women. (Laughter). When the Children's Protection Act was put into force they would have to provide shelters for women between 12 and 15 and they would have to bear their responsibility.

The original motion was adopted.

HOUSES OF ILL FAME ON THE MAIN ROADS.

The Corporation considered a letter from Mr. K. D. Gordhan enquiring whether they were so helpless as not to be able to remove houses of ill-fame that existed on Foras Road, and stating that if that were the case, they should declare it openly so that the citizens of Bombay might hold a public meeting and send their complaint to the Governor of Bombay and request him to save their families and innocent children from these obnoxious sights; that he had never seen such sights on the main roads of cities in Europe and enquired why the Corporation should allow the City of Bombay to remain in such a condition.

On the motion of Mr. G. P. Parelkar the letter was forwarded to the Commissioner of Police.

On the motion of Mr. J. B. Boman Behram his proposition for enquiry into the Pitha Street tragedy on July 12 which resulted in the death of six persons was referred to Roads Committee for report.

Several other similar propositions were also forwarded to that Committee for report.

The Commissioner asked for permission to pull down a number of houses in Pitha Street as they were in a dangerous condition. He said they were setting apart houses meant for offices and other things for housing the people who would have to vacate these buildings.

The necessary permission was given.

BACK BAY ENQUIRY COMMITTEE'S LETTER.

The Corporation then considered a letter from the President of the Back Bay Enquiry Committee asking that they might send their representatives to give evidence before it. The President said the Committee was leaving Bombay on the 24th of the month, and they must expedite the matter.

It was then decided that Sir P. C. Sethna, Sir V. A. Dabholker, Messrs. E. G. Horniman, Jamnadas Mehta, H. P. Mody, K. F. Nariman, Sir D. M. Petit and the President be asked to prepare a representation for presenting to the Back Bay Enquiry Committee, and that one or two spokesmen from amongst them be appointed to give evidence before it.

The Corporation then adjourned till Thursday next.

CURRENCY BILL.

SWARAJIST TO ATTEND ASSEMBLY.

CONGRESS SANCTION OBTAINED.

MADRAS, Aug. 9.

The Special Committee appointed under the Cawnpore Congress Resolution having accorded permission to the Swarajist members of the Legislative Assembly and the Council of State to attend the forthcoming Simla session for the purpose of participating in the Currency Bill proceedings the following telegram has been despatched by Mr. R.K. Shanmukham Chetty, chief Whip of the Swarajist Party to all the Swarajist members of the Legislative Council and the Council of State:—

"In accordance with the decision of the Special Committee, Pandit Motilal Nehru, leader of the Swarajya Party desires the attendance of all the Swarajist members of the Legislative Assembly and the Council of State in Simla not later than 20th August to participate in the Currency Bill proceedings only. Please wire date of arrival in Simla, Anand Bhawan, Allahabad."

MEETING OF WORKING COMMITTEE.

The meeting of the Working Committee of the All-India Congress Committee will take place in Allahabad on 18th August as already notified and a meeting to consider the formation of the proposed Indian National Union will also take place in Anand Bhawan, Allahabad, as originally notified on the 19th instant.

It is understood that the presence of the Swarajist members in the Assembly and the Council of State will not be necessary on the 18th August, as the Secretary of the Swarajya Party in the Legislative Assembly has heard from the Secretary of the Assembly that on the 18th the Bill will be formally introduced and further motions on the Bill will be made only on the 23rd August."—A.P.

WIDER SCOPE FOR WOMEN

APPEAL TO STAND FOR CENTRAL LEGISLATURE

POONA, Aug. 8.

Miss S. Sorabji, President, Women's Indian Association, Poona Branch, has wired to Sir Alexander Muddiman, Home Member requesting him to afford all possible facilities for the discussion, during the ensuing session of the Central Legislature, of the resolutions for the removal of the sex disqualification in respect of membership of the Legislative Assembly of which due notices seem to have been given by several M. L. A.'s.—Free Press.

ON THE ALERT.

MR. NARIMAN'S MOTION FOR GREATER CONTROL OVER EXECUTIVE

Mr. K. F. Nariman has given notice to move the following resolution in the Corporation:—

(1) That the ruling of Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, chairman of the Corporation meeting dated July 23, that the amendment of Mr. Nariman to resolution no 4198 re: Retrenchment Committee's report was out of order, was wrong and contrary to law.

(2) That the Retrenchment Committee be requested to consider and report on the following with regard to its report:

(a) Whether in view of the fact that the Corporation had decided not have any more development schemes, it was desirable to maintain the Special Development Department, with its special engineer.

(b) To make concrete proposals to transfer and or amalgamate the various activities and functions of that department (1) with the Engineer's department, (2) the Roads Department (3) the Improvement Trust.

(c) The annual saving resulting from same.

(3) The report be sent back to the Committee with a request to consider and make concrete proposals and suggestions with regard to recommendations made therein making special reference to control of Loan Works Expenditure and to make definite proposals with regard to past commitments and future policy.

(4) That a Vigilence and Investigation Committee be formed consisting of four members of the Corporation and a permanent Officer called The Vigilence and Investigation Officer to keep an effective check and control over the various departments with a view to detect frauds, misappropriation, pilfering and misapplication of Municipal Funds and property including cases of bribery and corruption. The Commissioner was requested to co-operate and give all necessary assistance.

BLOW TO INDIAN COTTON

7½ CRORES LOSS EVERY YEAR

MR. RATILAL THACKER CONDEMNS CURRENCY REPORT

The disastrous effects that are likely to follow on the Indian cotton trade in consequence of fixing the exchange rate at 1s. 6d. were described by Mr. Ratilal Tribhovandas Thacker of Messrs. Ratilal and Co., the well-known firm of cotton brokers, to a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle" who interviewed him to get his views on the recommendations of the Currency Commission.

"There is at present no apparent effect on the cotton market so far," said Mr. Ratilal. "But any important change in the currency system of the country is bound to have a reaction on such a staple trade as that of cotton sooner or later. The cotton market here has been subject to frequent changes since the exchange began to fluctuate during the war-time. In August 1918 when the price of Indian cotton stood at Rs. 980 per candy, the American rate was in the vicinity of 29 cents. Thereafter on account of frequent fluctuations in Exchange and the sale of Reverse Councils by the Government, Indian cotton began to drop till it reached Rs. 425, while the American cotton, on the other hand, appreciated to 43 cents. The cotton market here has thus been influenced to the extent of cores during the last few years. India exports more than 25 lakhs bales of cotton every year and this constitutes such a large factor in the trade balance of India that its elimination would change the balance of trade which is now in favour of India into an adverse one.

"If the exchange rate is fixed to-day at 1s. 6d." continued, Mr. Ratilal, "the price of cotton which is now about Rs. 325 would depreciate by Rs. 50 per candy. The export of cotton this year is about 30 lakhs bales, and therefore India loses Rs. 7½ crores of cotton alone in one year, and this loss is perpetuated by the proposed exchange rate. This loss is mainly shouldered by the agriculturists whose condition, I fear, will grow worse beyond description.

A "HOLLOW" CURRENCY.

Questioned about the proposal to withdraw the silver coins from circulation, Mr. Ratilal said that the prosperity of a country depended, among other things, on a sound currency system, and a hollow currency system would bring in its train impoverishment and eventual bankruptcy to the country. If, as was recommended by the Commission, silver coins were withdrawn from circulation without replacing them by gold coins leaving only the paper money to hold the field, the situation would become very serious before a long time elapsed, and the people would lose even the little shred of confidence that they still have in the Government. He did not think that Government would succeed in attracting from the people what little cash they now possess. According to the latest statistics, the existing coins in circulation in the country amounted to Rs. 250 crores. That meant that the average per head was only Rs. 8 Did Government want to rob the poor Indian of even this small amount?

The greater portion of Indian cotton was consumed by China, Japan and Europe. These countries, especially Japan, while taking advantage of the cheapness of Indian cotton, hit the Indian textile industry in competition.

JAPANESE EYE ON INDIAN MILLS.

Mr. Ratilal added that the Japanese were now thinking of acquiring some of the Indian mills in Bombay, and that a well-known mill had already been purchased by a prominent Japanese firm last week.

Questioned regarding the Commission's rejection of the demand for gold currency, Mr. Ratilal said that Indians had been asking for it long before the Commission was appointed. But the Commission had not only treated the demand with derision, but had characterized it as foolish. It was a strange commentary on human nature that the three Indians on the Commission had also joined the European members in giving such an appellation to the Indians, including Sir Purshottamdas who was also their colleague.

A note of warning to the Government was sounded by Mr. Ratilal in conclusion.

"The Government is not wise," he said, "in thinking that all that glitters is gold. If the Government, taking shelter behind the Commission, would expand the currency of the country like a ball of rubber, without any substantial metallic backing, the currency system would come to grief sooner or later. And with all this disaster, Government would not have achieved their purpose. On the contrary, the country which is now settling down to peaceful conditions will again burst out into a fresh and intenser agitation."

A BULLION BROKER'S VIEWS.

A well-known Bullion Broker in an interview with a representative of "The Bombay Chronicle" last Friday, expressed himself in favour of 1s. 6d. exchange ratio.

He said that the new ratio won't harm the ryots. Since the last two years the prices were adjusted to the new ratio, and an unsettlement in the price level was not desirable.

He further said that the agriculturist got a good price for his produce now—but, if the rate was reduced to 1s. 4d., as suggested by the Minority Report of Sir Purushottamdas—there would be a serious disturbance in trade as well as in general price level. It would hit the people hard. When there is a demand for Indian produce, it is the foreigner, who pay 1s. 6d. for a rupee.

This unsettling of the price level was the favourite argument of the Finance Authorities at Simla, and Bori Bunder took special care to "gramophone" the views. But, they do not let us have any light, why the "ryot" should be penalised, by being obliged to sell their corn at Rs. 13 5-0 instead of at Rs. 15, which they would get for 1£ worth of produce, according to the old exchange rate of 1s. 4d.—specially when the Government do not care to lessen their land revenue, fixed in rupees—and do not decrease their expenditure in rupees—even though the rupee is worth 18d. instead of 16d.

A STUPID INNOVATION.

This prominent Bullion dealer is opposed to a State Bank, which he thinks "absolutely unnecessary." "The proposal, to make Bank notes inconvertible into coins, and convertible into Gold Bullion with a 400 oz. minimum, is not likely to meet with general approval. Everyone would oppose it."

The Commission's Report was a good report on the whole, according to him, as it contained constructive proposals to dissuade people from their habit of hoarding precious metals.

It would be in the interests of India, "if our leaders encouraged the people to invest their money in industry, including the mills, railways, and agriculture, instead of quarrelling about the exchange ratio."

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY VICE CHANCELLOR.

PROF. SARKAR ASSUMES OFFICE.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 9.

Interviewed by a Free Press representative, Professor Jadunath Sarkar, who has assumed office of Vice-Chancellor of the University of Calcutta this noon said that he had always defended and encouraged true research by teachers and students, this being the crowning achievement and the work of every University. He had only put forward suggestions for securing greater permanence and efficiency of the Post Graduate department. He would be the last man in the world to wish for its abolition, especially as he felt that at present there were in the Post-Graduate department of the University of Calcutta teachers of whom any seat of learning could be legitimately proud. As regards the agitation against his appointment, he said he regarded the University, whose son he was, as an institution higher than any individual or any party, and that he would be absolutely free from all personal considerations in dealing with its affairs. —Free Press.

HEARTY SEND OFF FROM PATNA

PATNA, Aug. 9.

Professor Jadunath Sarkar retired from service and left for Calcutta on Saturday last to take up the duties of Vice-Chancellor of the University of Calcutta. He was given a hearty send-off by the present students of the Patna College and his ex-students. The former entertained him at a farewell function on Thursday afternoon in the Patna College premises, and later, on Saturday afternoon, at the Jubilee Club.—Free Press.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF

A general meeting of the C. P. Responsivist Party was held in 'Maharashtra' Office yesterday and an election board consisting of Dr. Moonje and Messrs. Ogale, G. V. Deshmukh, Ganpatrao Tinguria, Dr. Pachkhede (Kato!) Kedar (Wardha) and B. R. Deshmukh (Chanda) has been constituted.

The Palitana Durbar to make up for the loss of revenue from the Shatranjuya Hills tax has increased the duty on tea brought into the State by seven times and that on sugar by one and a half.

The name of Mr. N. C. Kelkar has been recommended by the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee by a large majority of votes for the presidentship of the ensuing Indian National Congress to be held at Gauhati in the final selection of one name.

Mr. G. K. Nariman of Bombay for Peshawar on route to Kabul on Monday to attend the celebration of Independence Day at Kabul. It is understood that Mr. Nariman after the celebration will be given facilities for further travel in Afghanistan.

Mr. Jayakar, accompanied by Mr. Kelkar left for Calcutta to-day. Mr. Aney is expected to join them at Wardha. They will tour in Bengal for a week to carry on propaganda in the interests of the Responsive Co-operation Party.

Seth Motilal Manakchand, generally known as Pratapshet of Amalner, is going to open "The Vidarbha Mills, Berar Limited" a spinning and weaving concern which is going to start its spinning department on the 21st instant at Ellichpur where the mill is situate. The company was registered in March 1923 with an authorised capital of 40 lacs.

Mr. Ramrao Madhaorao Deshmukh, Bar-at-Law, the sitting Berar Member in the Assembly, intends to stand as a candidate for election to the C. P. Lexislative Council, from the Amraoti Taluk rural constituency as a Responsivist, and has submitted his application to that effect to the Selection Board of that party.

Mr. Ramrao Deshmukh, Bar-at-Law, M.L.A. has given notice of a question to be put at the next sitting of the Legislative Assembly, asking the Government information regarding the nature of the report over the Berar Land Revenue Bill made by the C. P. Government while forwarding the same for the absent of the Government of India. He has also asked the Government the reasons for the inordinate delay in giving its assent to the Bill and enquired if the Government of India intends sending back the Bill or any clauses thereof for reconsideration, to the C. P. Government or to the Berar Legislative Committee.—A.P.

INDIA AND THE LEAGUE.

FLOUTING NATION'S WISHES.

SIR P. C. SETHNA'S PROTEST.

The following letter appeared in "The Times" in mail week:—

To the Editor of "The Times."

Sir,—In your issue of July 2, commenting upon the appointment of Sir William Vincent, the Maharajah of Kapurthala and Khan Bahadur Shaik Abdul Qadir as representatives of India at the forthcoming Assembly of the League of Nations, you refer to the leadership of Sir William Vincent as a departure from practice, inasmuch as the leadership of the delegation was in the hands of persons like Lord Hardinge of Penshurst (twice), Lord Chelmsford, and Lord Willingdon during the last four years.

As a member of the Indian Legislature, I may be permitted to say that the appointment of the leadership this year is bound to cause great disappointment in India itself. On March 10, 1924, I had moved a resolution in the then Council of State urging the necessity of the leader of the delegation being an Indian of suitable rank and qualification. The then Law Member, Sir Muhammad Shafi, said on that occasion that the Government of India fully recognize the wish expressed in the resolution and assured the House that the proposal would receive the most careful consideration when the time for appointment arrived. No Indian was appointed as leader either in the year 1924 or in the year 1925. I therefore moved a fresh resolution on February 17 of this year preferring the same request as before. The present Law Member, the Hon. Mr. S. R. Das, replying to the debate, observed that Government had been giving very serious consideration to the proposal, and he expressed the hope that this year, at any rate, Government would be able to make an announcement before very long as to how far they could give effect to the proposal. He added that Government recognized the wish and had the fullest sympathy with the motion. The resolution was adopted by the Council of State, and the Indian public naturally expected that this year at least the leader of the delegation would be an Indian, preferably a non-official Indian.

The names now announced show that the Government have once again flouted the wish expressed by the Legislature, and have so far given no reasons whatsoever as to why they have not selected a suitable Indian as the leader of the delegation. In the past, such eminent Indians, as Lord Sinha, Sir Ali Iman, the Right Hon. Srinivasa Sastri, Sir Sivaswamy Iyer, Sir Atul Chatterjee were selected as members of the delegation. Any one of the above could have been selected as the leader this year, or, if the Government desired to make fresh appointments, they certainly could have nominated some other prominent non-official Indian. If they considered it necessary that the leader should be an official, then surely the present High Commissioner for India in London is an Indian and an official, and if he had been chosen for the position the appointment would have met with universal favour in India and would have been appreciated as an act on the part of the Government in conformity with the resolutions moved in the Council of State, with which, on both occasions, Government have expressed their entire sympathy.

Yours faithfully,
PHIROZE C. SETHNA.
Egyptian House, 170, Piccadilly, W.I.

ALLEGED FALSIFICATION OF ACCOUNTS.

A SERGENT IN TROUBLE

LAHORE, Aug. 7.

Sergeant Arthur Fitzmaurice, Company Quartermaster of 17th Mobile Repairing Unit, Peshawar is being tried by the Sessions Judge, Lahore for alleged falsification of accounts and documents. It is alleged on behalf of the prosecution which is being conducted by Mr. Kanwar Dalipsingh, Government Advocate that in 1921, the accused indented for supplies of charcoal on several occasions, which supplies were not actually made in every case by the contractor or his agent, at any rate not to anything like the amounts indented for, and that the signatures of the Officer Commanding were obtained by the accused by means of deception practised on the Officer Commanding or were forgeries.

Lt.-Col. Moran, Executive Officer, Peshawar, Khan Bahadur Mazz-farshah, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Captain Thomas, Captain Finlay of the Supply Office have been examined as prosecution witnesses. Major Hiddleton West, the then Senior Medical Officer, Peshawar specially summoned from Rangoon is still in the witness box and will be further cross-examined when the hearing is resumed on 9th August.—A. P.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

Mr. C. H. B. Kendall, I.C.S, will it is understood act as Judge of the Allahabad High Court vice Mr. Justice Daniels granted leave.

His Excellency Sir William Marris is expected to arrive at Allahabad on the 11th instant and will hand over charge to Sir Samuel O'Donnell on the 13th.

Pandit Malaviya is reaching Nagpur on the 11th instant and is carrying out his original programme of tour in C. P. Hindi and C. P. Marathi.

ORGY OF DRUNKENNESS.

EUROPEAN ROWDIES AT VICTORIA TERMINUS.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS SET AT NOUGHT.

A party of drunken revellers—all Europeans—created considerable confusion at Victoria Terminus on Saturday night by behaving in a vulgar and disorderly manner. They shouted and sang and moved about playing and frolicking, much to the annoyance of the passengers and the public. They converted a luggage trolley into a joy-ride business without the slightest regard to the safety of person or property. The climax was reached when some of them opened cones of fire extinguishers and let off the liquid contents on the occupants of a Poona train who were drenched to their skin. They tried to evade arrest, but four of them were ultimately secured.

REVELLERS ALL.

The rowdy party, who it is stated, was heavily drunk, had gone to the Bori Bunder Station on Saturday midnight to give send off to a few friends going by the Poona passenger. They were shouting and singing in the waiting shed. Dressed in dinner suits, some of them were carrying flowers and glasses full of liquor in their hands. They entered the platform No. 4 where the Poona Passenger was waiting, and seizing everything they could, they began to play on the platform to the annoyance and inconvenience of other passengers. Some of them sat down on luggage trollies while others pushed them and there was, as it were a joy-ride. The trollies were often pushed into the rake. This caused great trouble to the passengers sitting inside, while several persons on the platform very narrowly escaped injuries.

This was seen by Dr. Caines, the principal medical officer of the G. I. P. Railway who happened to be on the platform at the time. He drew the attention of the stationmaster on duty to the misbehaviour of those people and asked him to send the police for restoring order. The police were immediately sent for, but the constables on duty at the station were standing idle, taking no action to prevent the mishap that was being done, apparently because the mischief-mongers were Europeans.

ROWDYISM IN EXCELSIS.

After the Nagpur Passenger left Victoria Terminus, the rowdy party rushed to the eastern end of the platform, and entering into the Train Examiner's room, they brought out two Minimax Fire extinguishers. Opening the extinguishers they directed the liquid on the passengers occupying the Poona Passenger many of whom got quite wet. The guard of the train was also drenched.

The Deputy Station Superintendent who arrived at that stage, approached the rowdies with a couple of officials. At that the mischief-makers began to get out of the platform. The ticket collector who tried to stop them was thrashed and they bolted the gate behind them. Getting a taxi some of them ran away before they could be prevented from doing so, while four others who were on their way to start in a taxi were caught hold of by a large crowd that immediately gathered around them. One of the rowdies, thereupon, jumped out of the taxi, and tried to run away in the direction of Waudby Road, but he was chased by one of the railway staff and a city police constable and was brought back to the station. The City police took them to the Palton Road Police Station. The names of the four persons arrested are, J. R. Makenzie, Northcote, Home, Apollo Bunder; Col. Haffman, 41, Nicol Road; W. J. Callan, 9, Wallace Street, and W. Jenkin, 25, Waudby Road. The Railway police were asked by the Officer-in-charge of the Palton Road police station to lodge a complaint against the arrested persons before a magistrate.

HEAVY RAINS IN WESTERN GHATS.

SERIOUS FLOODS IN THE SOUTH.

MADRAS, August 9.

Reports from the districts in the south show that owing to heavy rains in the Western Ghats rivers are in full flood. Government officials of various departments have been warned and are reported to be taking steps to prevent serious breaches.

The Cauvery has been showing a steady rise since the later part of last week, and parts affected during the great floods of 1924 are specially threatened. Water has entered the town of Trichinopoly and the police lines and some other houses had to be vacated. At Mayavaram, the Cauvery is reported to have breached, causing damage to wet lands under cultivation. Kumbakonam is also in danger.

PERIYAR DAM BURSTS.

Floods are also reported from Travancore, where the level in the Periyar is rising menacingly. It is also reported that the Periyar dam has burst and adjacent roads and villages have been submerged, necessitating the suspension of traffic and even the transport of mails. Cannonore North Malabar, reports a heavy storm.—Free Press.

Mr. Morris, formerly Professor of English and French at Shantiniketan and at present Private Secretary to Dr. Tagore has arrived at Satyagrahasbram, Sabarmati and is staying with Gandhiji. He will stay there for about two months. He will discourse at the Ashram about Tagore's drama next week.

ACQUITAL OF MR. BHAVE

JUDGE ON MAGISTRATE'S SPECIAL PLEADING

LT. PATWARDAN LIKELY TO APPEAL?

As already reported in this journal, Mr. K.C. Sen, I.C.S., Sessions Judge, Thana, recently quashed the conviction of Mr. Vinayak Laxman Bhave, a well-known Marathi author, who had been tried by Mr. T. A. Fernandez, Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Kalyan Prant, and sentenced to suffer two years' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000.

This case arose out of a complaint that the appellant Vinayak Laxmon Bhave, lodged in the Court of Mr. J. Rodgers, First Class Magistrate, Thana City, against Datatraya Laxman Patwardhan. The complaint was to the effect that Patwardhan, his wife and his son had passed two simple mortgage-deeds, dated 28-9-23 and 22-2-24, in favour of the appellant's son and the appellant respectively, for sums borrowed by Patwardhan from time to time, thereby mortgaging their property situated at Mahim and sub-mortgaging some property situate in the Berars which had previously been taken on mortgage by Mr. Patwardhan, that on or about 21-1-24 Patwardhan had taken from the appellant Bhave the mortgage deed in respect of the Berar property in Mr. Patwardhan's favour, that he had failed to return the deed although repeatedly requested to do so, that such conduct on Patwardhan's part led Bhave to think that Patwardhan had the intention of cheating and defrauding him and to suspect strongly that Patwardhan might have the object of putting him to loss by making some unusual use of the said mortgage deed.

The Magistrate was of opinion that the prosecution evidence disclosed no criminal offence and discharged the accused under section 253 of the Criminal Procedure Code on 24-3-25. On 14-4-25 Patwardhan presented an application in the form of a complaint under Section 211, I.P.C. in Mr. Rodger's Court contending that Bhave had instituted a criminal prosecution against him without reasonable and probable cause falsely and maliciously, and praying that the Court direct the prosecution of Bhave for an offence punishable under Section 211 of the Indian P. Code. The same day Mr. Rodgers ordered a complaint to be lodged against Bhave for such an offence under Section 195 (1) (b) of the Criminal Procedure Code. The case was tried by the Sub-divisional Magistrate, First Class, Kalyan Division, Thana, who convicted and sentenced him as already stated.

JUDGMENT.

After an exhaustive survey of the prosecution case and discussion of the evidence tendered on both sides, the Sessions Judge held that the prosecution had failed to prove that the facts stated in Bhave's original complaint were false. The Judge then proceeded to observe:—

"In view of this finding, the question as to whether Bhave's complaint could constitute an offence under Section 211 of the Indian Penal Code assumes merely secondary importance. A perusal of that complaint (Ex. 2) shows no specific offence alleged against Patwardhan. But the expression "criminal proceeding" is wider than the term "complaint" or "criminal prosecution," and as there can be no doubt that such a proceeding was instituted against Patwardhan as a result of Bhave's complaint, it appears to me that it would not be an undue stretching of the language of Section 211 to say that Bhave caused to be instituted a criminal proceeding against Patwardhan. This conclusion, however, does not affect the finding recorded above, namely, that the prosecution has not succeeded in proving that the facts stated in Bhave's complaint are false. This being so, the prosecution must fail, and it becomes unnecessary to enter the question whether there was any just or lawful ground, or as Mr. Gupte preferred to put it, any reasonable and probable cause, for his complaint.

QUESTION TO ACCUSED.

Before I conclude, I wish to refer to some matters connected with the proceedings of the trial in the lower Court. The trying Magistrate put in all 50 questions to the accused who answered as under to the first question, his answer being the same to the subsequent question: "Under medical and legal advice I am told not to answer any question and undergo any mental trouble in the present state of my health. I am putting in a written statement leaving myself in the hands of your Worship and my legal advisers. My legal adviser, Mr. Ferreira will answer all necessary questions." This reply evidently did not satisfy the Magistrate, who proceeded to put 49 questions more, one after another, although it was clear that the accused could not, or would not give an answer. Many of these questions appear to me to be more of the nature of cross-examination than such questions as may be put to the accused to enable him to explain the circumstances appearing in the evidence against him. The Magistrate states that he was "anxious to give the accused every possible opportunity to explain the circumstances appearing in the evidence against him" and the complaint that he makes is that "the only thanks he got for his pains was a stout refusal on the part of the accused to answer any of these questions." It seems to me, however, that the questions do not appear to have been framed with the primary object of giving the accused an opportunity to explain. Secondly, when the accused was clearly disinclined to avail himself of such "opportunity," there was no justification for putting all the 50 questions one after another to the accused. A Court may give an accused an opportunity to explain, but it has no right to insist that he must make use of that opportunity, and that otherwise an adverse inference would be drawn against him.

ABSOLUTELY UNWARRANTED REMARKS.

It has been alleged as one of the grounds of appeal that the deposition of the witnesses were not read over to them when completed. Mr. Gupte admitted this, saying that it is the practice of the Magistrate to read out every sentence he writes in a loud voice. I shoud think that this does not adequately fulfil the requirements laid down by law, and that some errors which appear to have crept into the record, might not have appeared if the proper procedure had been followed.

The Magistrate's remarks regarding Messrs. Abhyankar and Ghaiwas and Rao Bahadur Bhagwat are, as I have shown above absolutely unwarranted and unjustifiable.

MAGISTRATE'S SPECIAL PLEADING.

Finally, I am constrained to remark that there are passages in the trying Magistrate's judgment which read like special pleading in favour of Patwardhan and against Bhave. One such passage occurs at paragraph 59 of the judgment. There the Magistrate has attempted to show that Ex. 14 is consistent with the previous completion of the sale deed. "On a true construction of this letter in the light of the evidence, I unhesitatingly reject this contention (namely, that on 23-2-24 the sale deed was still in the stage of a draft). Ex. 14 is consistent with the completion of the sale deed, so that the draft is of a sale deed actually in existence . . . Both the draft and the sale deed were confirmed by the purchasers on 23rd February and consequently there was no objection to send a draft to the Lieutenant." These remarks appear to me extremely laboured and unconvincing.

Again, it will be remembered that it was agreed that the three suits against Patwardhan were not to be proceeded with because the parties entered into the agreement recorded in ex. 30. The suits were accordingly dismissed. There could be no question of their having been dismissed on merits. Yet, the Magistrate, at paragraph 62 A of his judgment remarks as under: "Mr. Clubwalla had to admit that all these three suits were dismissed. In view of their Lordships' decisions dismissing the three suits I am unable to attach any importance to the merits now claimed for the plaintiff's cause in these suits. It is too late in the day to contend that the suits were dismissed only on 'technical grounds.' At all events, it is not competent for me to decide whether that was so or not. On the contrary, I find, if I must, that they were dismissed on the merits and deservedly."

CURIOUS LOGIC.

I shall refer to one more instance of this nature. It will be remembered that although Patwardhan stated that ex. 9, 10, 11, 12 and other documents of title obtained from the Taides had been handed over to him by Bhave, Mrs. Patwardhan at first stated that ex. 12 was the only document returned by Bhave. The Magistrate refers to this discrepancy as arising from "a curious lapse of memory" on the part of Mrs. Patwardhan. Afterwards Mr. Gupte was allowed to ask her afresh if the statement was correct. The Magistrate has sought to justify the permission given by the fact that in a civil suit between the parties Bhave's pleader in an application had mentioned two documents said to have been handed over to Bhave at the date of ex. 13: and he remarks as under: "It was a crown case and the witness might blunder, but it was Mr. Gupte's duty to see that there was no miscarriage of justice due to forgetfulness on the part of a witness for the Crown. I allowed the question, Mrs. Patwardhan then remembered and said with an effort at recollection," etc. I find, however, that the Magistrate's conception of the prosecuting pleader's duty in a crown case is fundamentally different from mine, and I regret I cannot altogether appreciate his solicitude last "the witness might blunder": for his line of reasoning assumes that the witness 'had' blundered and that in the absence of the rectification there might be miscarriage of justice. Here again, I find the Magistrate reasoning in a circle, and assuming the very thing to be proved.

As I find that the case against the accused not has been proved, I reverse the finding and the sentence, and acquit the accused. The fine, if paid, should be refunded to him. I also order that ex. 12, which was ordered by the lower Court to be returned to Mrs. Patwardhan, should be handed over to the accused.

LT. PATWARDHAN'S CONDUCT.

In the course of this judgment, I have had occasion to point to several statements made by Patwardhan which I have held to be false. Also, it appears to me that the present proceedings might not have been initiated but for the application made by Patwardhan in Mr. Rodger's Court on 14-4-25 (Ex. 93.) As I hold that the charge made against Bhave is false, the question arises whether Patwardhan should be called upon to shew cause why a complaint should not be lodged against him for an offence punishable under Section 211 or Section 182 Indian Penal Code as well as a complaint for an offence under Section 193 Indian Penal Code. If necessary, this question will be considered in separate proceedings.

GENERAL STRIKE.

NOT LAST OF ITS KIND

RESOLUTIONS BEFORE ENGLISH T. U. CONGRESS

(By MAIL.)

LONDON, July 21.

The General Strike in May is not to be the last or alternatively, if it should prove to be the last, that will not be because organized industrial labour has been convinced by its momentous experiment of the futility of the general strike weapon.

Many leaders of Labour, not to mention a manifesto issued with the authority of the General Council of the Trade Union Congress, have recently proclaimed that Labour unity emerged from the test of May actually strengthened.

LABOUR "GENERAL STAFF."

The programme of the annual Trade Union Congress, to be opened at Bournemouth on September 6, shows that among a fairly wide diversity of industries a belief in the efficiency of an all-powerful Labour "General Staff" is still strongly rooted.

NATIONAL MINIMUM WAGE.

Only sixty-six motions have been lodged. The National Amalgamated Furnishing trades demand a maximum forty-four hours week in all trades. A National minimum wage of £3 is sought by the National Union of Clerks. The Boilermakers and Iron-Ship-builders' Society submit a motion for the introduction of decimal coinage and metric weights and measures.

It is remarkable that not a single motion stands in the name of the Miners' Federation while he complete absence of the name of the National Union of Railwaymen from the section of the agenda relating to the extension of the powers of the General Council may also be regarded as significant.

Early in the proceedings the National Laundry Workers' Union will move a resolution expressing the belief, 'inter alia,' that the tim of sectional or group organisations fighting for their rights is out-of-date. This point of view is reinforced by the more powerful National Union of Distributive and Allied Workers which would urge the General Council, "in view of the lessons arising out of the General strike" to reconsider its decision of last February not to seek further powers from the affiliated organisations.

STRIKE AND LABOUR STRENGTH.

The Amalgamated Engineering Union whose members have on the whole probably suffered relatively by the trade depression, more than any other industry, have tabled a composite motion instructing the General Council to take over all trade disputes in an early stage and use all the resources of the whole trade union movement in the effort to force a solution satisfactory to the workers. Several other organisations strike a similar note, adhering to the policy of the General Council having all powers to call gradual, partial or complete stoppage when they deem it advisable and advocating the strengthening of the General Council's hands by diverse means not the least important of which is a closer alliance between the trade unions and the Co-operative Societies in order that ample food supplies may be readily available in time of trouble.

Reaction is apparent in but one resolution, viz:, that of the National Association of Plasterers, which asks that before all affiliated unions be asked to strike, due time shall be allowed for the matter to be fully discussed for the whole of the unions affiliated to take a ballot of their members.

Following this, however, is an expression of opinion by the Amalgamated Society of Woodworkers that workers cannot avoid the use of mass industrial action and a demand that the General Council shall continuously attempt to expedite union amalgamations.—Reuter.

APPEAL AGAINST ACQUITTAL.

An off-shoot of Mr. Bhave's Appeal resulting in his acquittal by the Sessions Judge of Thana was a notice issued to Lieutenant Patwardhan under Section 195 of the Criminal Procedure Code to show cause why he should not be prosecuted for offences punishable under Sections 182 (false information) or 211 (false complaint) and 193 (false evidence) of the Indian Penal Code. The hearing of the said notice was fixed on the 7th August, but Mr. D. M. Gupte, the Special Public Prosecutor, put in an application on the 3rd of August asking for the stay of the proceedings as the question of Appeal to the High Court against Mr. Bhave's acquittal is under consideration.

The application was granted.

PLOT AGAINST KEMAL.

ROUF BEY'S PART.

THE SMYRNA TRIAL.

(From Our Correspondent)

STAMBOUL, July 13.

Further ramifications of the Smyrna conspiracy, directed against the life of the President of the Turkish Republic, were unearthed, in connection with which the confession of Hafiz Mohamed Beg, a member of the Unionists Deputy in the first National Assembly at Angora and later Minister of Justice, constituted the most astounding aspect of the question. He clearly admitted that Shukri Bey and Zia Khurshid approached to him asking his co-operation in the perpetration of the crime. He agreed and even secured them the services of his nephew Wahab to act as the murderer. But later, he said, he repented and tried to dissuade Wahab too. He denied having given £1,500 to Zia for the execution of the plans which Zia said he had got from him. On being brought in Hafiz Mohamed's presence, Zia repeated what he had already said regarding the source of money.

Besides trying to establish the respective share of the culprits in the guilt, the Court subjected them to a searching enquiry regarding the genesis of the Progress Party. The aim of the cross-examinations was to know whether or not Kara Kemal Bey, the Minister of Provisions under the Unionists, exercised any determining influence upon the Progressivists in the formation of their programme. To show the real significance of the anxiety of the Court for establishing this point, I may say, that Kara Kemal is one of the leading members of the defunct Union and Progress Party, who possesses his own following of devoted and faithful friends. In the beginning of the present-day Turkish Nationalist movement even Mustafa Kemal Pasha sought his co-operation for the furtherance of the Nationalist cause. The existence of his influence in the country is proved by the fact that he is still at large in spite of the thorough search, the Government are making for arresting him. He is in hiding under the roof of some one from out of his devotees. Such divided allegiance of the countrymen, however small their number may be, is not always useful for a Government. In the case of Turkey it may prove even harmful, for protection is being given to the member of the Party which is said to have played duck and drakes with the destinies of the country.

ROUF BEY'S PART.

From the depositions of various under-trial prisoners it appears that Rouf Bey took the most leading part in enlisting members for the Progressive Party which was later-on suppressed by the Government and Shukri Bey played the most determining role in conjunction with Ismail Jambolat Bey in formulating the Party programme. Further, it is alleged that Kara Kemal was pulling the wires from behind the scenes in all this drama, though he never come out in the field to take part in activities of the Progressive Party. It is also said that Rouf Bey and his Party succeeded in making a rapprochement with the old Unionists and thus formed a united front against the present-day ruling Party (People's Party).

CHARGES FRAMED.

The Court is expected to pronounce the judgment in this historical trial on Thursday. The Public Prosecutor has already framed the charges against the suspects numbering 42, and has demanded capital punishment for ten, viz., Shukri, Arif, Abdin (all Deputies at present), Hafiz Mohamed, Zia, Edib, Rasim, Hilmi, Kara Kemal, Abdul Qadir and imprisonment for Rushdi Pasha (Deputy for Erzeroum), Khalis Dourghad Bey, Ismail Jambolat Bey, Rouf Bey (all Deputies in the present Assembly). Dr. Adnan Bey, Rehmi Bey, ex-Vali of Smyrna; asking for the acquittal of all others including Kiazim Kara Bekir Pasha, Ali Fuad Pasha, Refet Pasha, etc. The case against Javed Bey (Finance Minister of the Unionists), Husain Auni Bey, Kara Wasif Bey, etc., members of the suppressed Progressive Party, shall be re-examined in Angora.

The Public Prosecutor stated that he was convinced that Rouf Bey had not been urged by Salih Bey (Deputy for Erginган) to use his influence in dissuading Shukri from his evil intentions, he (Rouf Bey) would never have taken any steps towards condemning Shukri and his accomplices. "Rouf Bey", proceeded the Prosecutor, "was the man to instigate the whole plot and then to steal away to Europe to save his face! He and Dr. Adnan Bey were asked to appear before the Tribunal, but they did not answer the summons! They shall be tried whenever they return. As to Kiazim Kara Bekir Pasha, it is sufficient to say that in my opinion he also knew of the plot, though it could not be established in the Tribunal. His statement that during the early days of our Nationalist movement he was the sole support of the Ghazi Pasha, is wrong. I, on my personal knowledge, refute this statement of his; for, it was he, who opposed the proposal for making the Ghazi Pasha, the President of the Erzeroum Congress with which the Nationalist movement was inaugurated."

BOYCOTT OF BRITISH EMPIRE GOODS.

(Continued from page 6).

pany's factories and *prohibited* from working in their own homes."

We can quote instances after instances of this "*paternal interest*" in India's industries (and those who wish to follow this can read the resume published by "Young India" office on the subject) but I shall content myself with quoting from Romesh Dutt's preface (Fifth Edition) which reads :—

"*It is, unfortunately, a fact which no well-informed Indian official will ignore that, in many ways, the sources of national wealth in India have been narrowed under British Rule. India in the eighteenth century was a great manufacturing as well as great agricultural country*, and the *products of the Indian loom supplied the markets of Asia and Europe.* It is, unfortunately, true *that the East Indian Company and the British Parliament, following the selfish commercial policy of a hundred years ago discouraged Indian manufactures in the early years of British Rule in order to encourage the rising manufactures of England. Their fixed policy*, pursued during the last decades of the eighteenth century and the first decade of the nineteenth *was to make India subservient to the industries of Great Britain and to make the Indian people grow raw produce only, in order to supply material for the looms and manufactories of Great Britain. This policy was pursued with unwavering resolution and with fatal success; orders were sent out to force Indian artisans to work in the Company's factories; commercial residents were legally vested with extensive powers over villages and communities of Indian weavers; "prohibitive tariffs excluded Indian silk and cotton goods from England; English goods were admitted into India free of duty or on payment of a nominal duty.*"

Strangling a Competitor.

The British manufacturer in the words of the historian, H. H. Wilson "*employed the arm of political injustice to keep down and ultimately strangle a competitor with whom he could not have contended on equal terms and without which* (prohibitory duties and decrees) *the mills of Paisley and Manchester would have stopped in their outset and could scarcely have been again set in motion, even by the power of steam.*"

Thus millions of Indian artisans lost their earnings, the population of India lost one great source of their wealth viz., *its cotton industry.*

Another important Indian Industry which succumbed to the paternal and fostering care of England was "*Shipbuilding.*"

Shipbuilding was an ancient industry in India, and that Indians carried on navigation to far distant climes, East and West, has been fully established by Dr. Radha Kumud Mukerjee in his "History of Indian Shipping. Both Darius and Alexander had hundreds of vessels constructed in India. Indian river-craft navigated Africa and went as far as Mexico. Again from the Coromandel Coast Indians navigated as far as Java, Sumatra, Borneo and Canton.

Digby and Lord Wellesley confirm above, and testify to the excellence and importance of Indian shipping.

Indian Products in India-Built Ships.

When Indian products arrived in the Port of London in Indian-built ships it created a sensation amongst the monopolists which could not have been exceeded if a hostile fleet had appeared in the Thames., The shipbuilders of the Port of London raised a hue and cry of their industry being in danger. The cry prevailed. The Court of Directors opposed the employment of Indian ships in the trade between England and India, and, in doing so, the Directors in their reasons against shipmanning in India stated (1801):

"Besides these objections which apply to the measure generally, there is one that lies particularly against ships whose voyages commence from India, that they usually are manned in great part with lascars or Indian sailors."

After reciting their disqualifications (!) based on race, the Directors say that the native sailors on their arrival "*here*" "are led into scenes which soon divest them of the respect and awe they had entertained in India for the European character. The contemptuous reports which they disseminate on their return cannot fail to have a very unfavourable influence upon the minds of our Asiatic subjects whose reverence for our character, which has hitherto contributed to maintain our supremacy in the East, will be gradually changed and the effects of which may prove extremely detrimental."

Such was the policy of England towards India and no one can deny that it succeeded in stamping out competitive national industries of India for the benefit of English manufactures.

Mr Arnold Toynbee has expressed the same view :

"English industries would not have advanced so rapidly without protection, but the system, once established led to perpetual wrangling on the part of rival industries and *sacrificed India to our great manufactures.*"

Bank Favouritism of To-day.

And this "*sacrifice*" has not stopped as yet in the year 1926. The Secretary of the Indian Merchants' Chamber writing on *27th May* 1926 drew attention to rank favouritism in the Indian Stores Department which purchased at £s. 11,100 cement from one *British* manufacturer against another *British* manufacturer who quoted £s. 9,900; *though bought in India, cement would have cost much less and it can hardly be denied that India produces the same standard quality of cement cheaper.*

I have selected this case of such a late date as May 1926 to show that whatever the Government may say, it is India that is thus "*sacrificed,*" *same today as in the eighteenth century.* Those who want to know more of the fiscal policy of Government of India, and how it is not Indian, can find ample materials in the eye-opening proceedings of the Indian Merchants' Chamber.

Is it any wonder if Indian industries wither under such fostering care ?

Those who desire to follow this up will find Exhibit "A" helpful showing how stores for India are bought in the *cheapest free, open and unfettered market.*

They are requested not to ask "KONA BAPNI DIWALI" (કોના બાપની દીવાળી)

John Stuart Mill said that "the Government of a people by itself has a meaning and a reality, but such a thing as Government of one people by another does not and cannot exist. One people may keep another for its own use, a place to make money in, *a human cattle-farm* to be worked for the profits of its own inhabitants."

History does not record a case of one people ruling another in the interest of the subject nation and whatever Curzon may say Britain in India is no exception.

India's Duty Now.

If Great Britain behaves in India as she does, and will not prattle of blessings of her "rule," she is doing what is natural in the circumstances, but the question arises: "*What is the duty of Indians to the Motherland*" *in the above circumstances* ?

Failing non-co-operation the most effective remedy prescribed so far, the next best is

(*a*) SWADESHI, so far as the goods are made in India.

(*b*) BOYCOTT OF BRITISH EMPIRE GOODS so far as requirements, failing Indian, have to be foreign, *till such time as Britain offers terms which are not derogatory to our national self-respect.*

I know that "boycott" is the weapon of the weak (and who can deny that India is weak ?) but it must be remembered that it is not weak in its efficacy. It was tried before. In the case of Partition of Bengal, it unsettled a "settled fact." China tried it against America, Japan and Britain. It succeeded fairly. The boycott of Canton is in force, and England sent out a Commission and was thus forced to consider the position.

Considering that the British Empire in India began in trade and also the fact that it is *by* and *on* the trade of India that Britain lives, and as boycott is likely to prick her in the most vital part, it can be expected to be most effective.

Taking for granted that it will not, what does the country stand to lose by buying foreign goods in preference to the British ?

Our status in the Empire calls for it, our status at home demands it, and the economics of the country imposes it upon us as our Dharma. Then why flinch from it !

Boycott will help to protect indigenous industries, therefore it is our "dharma;" it will help to develop the manhood of the nation, therefore it is our "dharma;" it will help to strengthen the will of the people, therefore again it is our "dharma."

On economic grounds, boycott is our "dharma," on historic grounds it is our double "dharma", on political grounds it is our double raised to two "dharma."

Has not Tennyson said that the path of duty is the way to glory ? Has not Shri Krishna said the same ?

BANDEMATARAM.

You cannot be too careful

of the purity and freshness of your children's food. In hot climates it is particularly necessary. Horlick's-the original Malted Milk is specially suitable, it is always pure, nourishing and easily digested.

HORLICK'S THE ORIGINAL MALTED MILK

In 4 sizes of all Bazaars & Stores

"Every Picture tells a Story."

That aching back !

Is a dull, throbbing backache making you miserable ? Are you tortured with rheumatic pains, stiffness and hard swellings in your joints or limbs ? Do the sharp stabs of lumbago attack your back ? Is there annoying urinary disorder ? Are you feeling tired and worn out, nervous, irritable and depressed ? Then look to your kidneys !

The kidneys are the blood filters, and should they slacken in their work, the blood becomes poisoned and your entire system is upset. Backache and sharp, knife-like twinges begin to distress you; your head aches, you have dizzy spells, bladder trouble and sleeplessness.

Don't wait for further signs of kidney disease. Help your weakened kidneys before it is too late. Use Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. This special kidney medicine will *prevent*, as well as relieve, kidney and bladder complaints. Doan's Pills have helped thousands. They should just as surely help you.

THE WORLD OF LABOUR.

INDIAN SEAMEN'S RIGHTS.

MR. DAUD'S REPORT OF WORK AT GENEVA CONFERENCE.

Mr. M. Daud, Indian Workers' Delegate to the Ninth Session of the International Labour Conference who returned to Bombay on Friday morning has submitted the following Report of his work to the General Secretary of the All-India Trade Union Congress.

The All-India Trade Union Congress in its Sixth Session at Madras, nominated me as the Indian Workers' Delegate to the Ninth Session of the International Labour Conference at Geneva, which nomination was duly approved and accepted by the Government of India. Having been deputed by the Congress to the Geneva Conference as the Indian Workers' Representative, I feel it my duty to submit a report of the work done by me in the said Conference for Seamen in general and in particular the Indian Seamen.

COMMISSIONS.

This year the Ninth International Labour Conference did a great honour to the Indian Workers by nominating their representative in the Selection Committee, i.e., the Subject Committee of the Conference, and I tried my best, in that Committee to discharge my duties for the best interests of the Workers. I was also elected member on two of the important Committees, viz, Committee on "Seamen's Articles of Agreement" and Committee on "Inspection of Seamen's General Conditions of Work", and I tried my best in those Committees to safeguard and promote the interests of Indian Seamen.

GENERAL CONFERENCE

(i) Shipowners' Objection to the Discussion of the Agenda:—Before the Conference proceeded to discuss the Agenda, namely, (i) International Codification of the Seamen's Articles of Agreement, (2) Inspection of Seamen's General Conditions of work, which was prepared by the International Labour Office, a preliminary objection was taken by the Shipowners' group, who tabled two resolutions objecting to the discussion of the Agenda at all by the Conference. So the resolutions came up for discussion, first before the Conference with a distinct issue, that if they are passed, then the Agenda of the office will not come up for discussion at all. The matter was very seriously considered by the Workers' Group, and it was unanimously decided to oppose the Shipowners' resolutions, and I was selected as one of the speakers to oppose them. In opposing the motions I pointed out to the Conference, that the matter of International Codification of the Seamen's Articles of Agreement was thoroughly discussed and considered at the several sittings of the Joint Maritime Commission, when the Shipowners were a party, since the Geneva Conference of 1920, and on the basis of said Commission's decision the International Labour Office, prepared the present Draft Conventions in consultation with the State Members of the Organisation. The Shipowners' resolutions having been defeated by a large majority, the Conference then proceeded to discuss the proposed Draft Conventions and Recommendation.

MARITIME LABOUR.

(ii) Director's Report on Maritime Labour:—The next thing that was discussed in the Conference was the Director's Report. The Workers' Group deputed me to discuss the Report on Maritime question, and in doing so, I protested against the actions of the State's Members (Governments) in not ratifying the various Conventions and Recommendations passed at the Geneva Conference of 1920, and at the Geneva Conference of 1921. I definitely pointed out the anomaly, on the part of the Governments, who lent their supports in the passing of those Conventions, in abstaining from ratifying these conventions in their respective countries. I expressed the dissatisfaction of the workers (Maritime), on the reports about social insurance for seamen, health of seamen, statistics of shipwrecks and accidents and proper regulation of deck cargoes.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA'S REMISSNESS.

Regarding India and Indian seamen, I pointed out to the Conference, that the Government of India has so far, not yet ratified any of the important conventions passed at Geneva in 1920 and at Geneva in 1921, of the benefits of the seamen, except two very unimportant conventions, the privileges of which were already being enjoyed by the Indian Seamen since 1911, i.e., before the establishment of the International Labour Organisation. The matter of Indian Seamen's much abused system of recruitment by Government licensed shipping brokers and Ghat Serangs, and the Government of India's dilatoriness in enforcing the recommendations of the Seamen's Recruitment Committee on the lines of the Geneva proposals, were brought to the notice of the Conference and the International Labour Office. And to the satisfaction of the Indian Seamen, the Government of India's representative, Mr. Gilchrist, admitted in the Conference, that the delay in enforcing the recommendations of the Recruitment Committee was due to the complexity of the problem, and he had further enlightened the Conference, that the Government of Bengal were endeavouring to work out a system, and the first step towards the creation of the Bureau was taken in the autumn of 1924, when the Shipping Office at Calcutta was recognised and an officer was appointed in charge of the new Bureau, and that detailed proposals connected with the new system are gradually being worked out by the Government of Bengal. The Director of the International Labour Office, in his reply informed the Conference that the Government of India do desire to transform their system before effecting ratification, and at the present moment they are engaged in the necessary work. He, therefore, felt justified in registering this declaration of the Government of India, and in hoping that the ratification will be forthcoming. Thus the long-standing grievances of the Indian Seamen relating to the obnoxious system of recruitment through brokers and Ghat Serangs, which was brought to the notice of the Conference, met with some success by the declaration of the Government of India's delegates, and the Director's promise to register that declaration, hoping that the ratification will be forthcoming.

PROBLEM OF UNEMPLOYMENT.

Another important point that I raised in the Conference was the unemployment problem of the Indian Seamen. I pointed out to the Conference that, at least two lakhs of Indian Seamen are at present unemployed in India, that they are homeless, penniless and their children are starving and that a solution of the problem is immediately necessary by undertaking an enquiry by the International Labour Office in accordance with the terms of the Peace Treaty. It was pointed out that they are exploited in all possible ways by the Shipowners, in matter of wages and working hours, and that they are paid very low wages, not even in average £2 a month, which left a very little saving to untilise during their unemployed period. The Government of India's Delegate met the question half-way and declared that any suggestion or representation to be made to the Government will doubtless receiv careful consideration, and which he thought to be the practical way of achieving success in the matter.

DRAFT CONVENTIONS.

(iii) Draft Conventions and Recommendations:—The Conference appointed four Committees to discuss in details the proposals, prepared by the International Labour Office, of the Draft Conventions and Recommendations. The Committees after dealing in detail with the proposed Draft Conventions and Recommendations presented to the Conference for its consideration, three Draft Conventions, namely, (i) International Codification of Seamen's Articles of Agreement, (ii) Repatriation of Seamen, and (iii) Guarantees to be provided for Seamen in regard to disciplinary and criminal penalties, and recommendation, namely, general principles for the inspection of the conditions of work of seamen. The Conference adopted the first two draft conventions and the recommendation, whereas the third Draft Convention on 'Guarantees' was rejected by the Conference and after rejection it was placed again in the form of a recommendation which also failed to get the simple majority vote.

I took part in the debate in almost all the draft conventions and safe-guarded the interests of the Seamen as far as practicable, but I objected to the passing of the third Draft Convention, on the ground that the Conference was going beyond the existing natural laws, and further remarked that if some of the Articles are passed, then it would not be worthy of civilisation. Fortunately in the long run the whole draft was rejected by the Conference.

BENEFITS SECURED.

(iv) Benefits of Indian Seamen from the Draft Conventions and Recommendations:—Regarding the Draft Convention on Seamen's Articles of Agreement, the Indian Seamen have have secured some privileges from some of the Articles, and in this direction I beg to point out that thousands of our dumb Indian Seamen have got under Article 3 of the Draft, the privileges to get their Articles of Agreement examined by their Advisers before they are signed, and it would, really facilitate Trades Union officers to act as Seamen's advisers in the matter. Provision has also been made in that Article to ensure that the Seamen may understand their Agreements, and they sign the same under the supervision of a competent public authority. Another privilege, the Indian Seaman has got, is that in the continued discharge certificates (Nullies) the quality of their work should not be entered, which entry for sometimes past is utilised by the shipowners and the ship's masters as a weapon of threat to our Indian Seamen. The principle of annual leave with pay, after one year's service with the same shipping company has been recognised (Article 6 A (2)). As of right the seamen have been allowed to obtain from the 'Master' a separate certificate as to the quality of his work. Provision has also been made in Article 13 of seamen's taking discharge with pay by placing a substitute during the period of his agreement, etc. etc.

Regarding the Draft Convention on Repatriation the Indian Seamen do not get much benefit from it, as the Indian law on the subject is more progressive.

INSPECTION.

Regarding the recommendation on the general principles of the inspection of seamen's condition of work, the Indian Seamen have been much benefited. They have got now the privileges of the system of inspection, which may be called for on matters relating to their health, safety of the vessel and rules affecting the conditions under which they work. The recommendation has provided that facilities should be afforded to seamen freely to bring to the notice of the inspection authorities, either directly or through their duly authorised representatives, any infringement of the law on board. And that the national law should provide that the members of the crew like the 'Master' should also be entitled to call for an inspection on any matters referred to above viz. health, safety of the vessel or the rules affecting the condition under which they work. It is further laid down that the Inspectors should command a full confidence of the shipowners and the seamen, and the inspection authorities should from time to time consult the representatives of the shipowners' and seamen's organisations as to the best means of attaining their ends. Thus the Indian seamen have got now the right to call for an inspection, and also the right to complain of the grievances to the Inspector, and their organisations are to be consulted on matters affecting their interests.

SIR A. FROOM'S CREDENTIALS.

(v) Credentials of Employers' Delegate:—I wish to bring to the notice of the Congress the mere fact of public interest in India, i.e., the Indian Employers' Organisations' objections taken in the Conference on the credentials of the Hon. Sir Arthur Froom, the Employers' delegate from India. For the interests of the general public in India I had to take part in the debate when the validity of Sir Arthur Froom's credentials came up for discussion in the Conference. In doing so I deferred from the views of the Government of India's delegate that the Chambers of Commerce of Bombay and Bengal are really the most representative organisations of the employers in India and pointed out that it would have been so, if the Indian employers were the members of these organisations. The Indian employers have got 4,863 factories in India, whereas the European employers have 1,921 only. The investment of Indian capital amounts 111 crores of rupees, whereas the European Capital is only 44 crores. Therefore, judging from the point of view of investment as well as the number of factories, there is an Indian majority, and the representations of these Indian employers' organisations cannot be neglected in the matter of selecting the employers' delegate under Article 389 cl(3) of the Treaty of Versailles. And I suggested that the European and the Indian Employers' organisation should come to a sort of common understanding in nominating their representative and thereby help the Government of India to nominate a selection of the most representative character or else the Government of India should set up a system of nominating Indian and European Employers by rotation.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion I beg to draw the attention of the Trade Union Congress to the fact that when the Geneva conventions of 1920 were placed before the Legislative Assembly in a negative form by the Government of India in September 1921, for the consideration of the Assembly, it seemed that the then members of the Assembly did not take any interest in the matter, with the result that the important conventions were not ratified and for which the Indian seamen are still suffering; and this time the members of the Legislative Assembly may be requested by the Congress that when the present conventions and the recommendation would come up for discussion in the Assembly then do ratify the same for the best interests of the Seamen.

INDIA AND JAPAN

INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS AND LABOUR LEGISLATION

In the current issue of the Labour Gazette (Bombay) there is an article on the above subject based mainly on a report recently published by the International Labour Office. The article aims at summarising the report and giving wherever possible a comparative idea of labour conditions in Japan and in India.

It is pointed out that the number of operatives in Japanese factories has more than doubled itself since the year 1909 and that in India inspite of its larger population the number of operatives in factories is actually smaller than that in Japan. One interesting feature of the Japanese factory population is the high proportion of women engaged. Particularly in the textile factories more than 80 per cent of the employees are women while the figures for all factories show that 49.34 per cent of the operatives are men while 50.66 per cent of the operatives are women. In India on the other hand 84 percent of the operatives are men and 16 per cent women.

As regards labour legislation, the Indian Government took steps in the matter much earlier than the Japanese Government. In Japan it was not until the year 1916 that the order for the enforcement of the Factory Act of 1911 was issued. Recently, however Japan has made some progress in respect of factory legislation and the Factory Act Amendment Act of 1923 has actually come into operation from the 1st July 1926. As regards rest periods in factories, in Japan for women and children 30 minutes' rest is compulsory in the case of all work exceeding 6 hours per day and 1 hour's rest in the case of work exceeding 10 hours per day. Speaking generally, the Indian Factory Act makes a much more generous provision for rest intervals. For adults a period of rest of not less than 1 hour at intervals not exceeding 6 hours is prescribed and for each child working for more than 5 1/2 hours in any one day, a period of rest of not less than 1/2 an hour arranged in such a manner than no child shall be required to work continuously for more than four hours. In respect of night work also the Indian Factory law makes very generous provisions particularly for women and children. In Japan, according to the Factory Act Amendment Act of 1923 which has just come into force, young persons under 16 years of age and women cannot be employed between the hours of 10 p.m. and 5 a.m. In Indian factories, on the other hand, no woman can be employed in any factory before 5.30 in the morning and after 7 o'clock in the evening.

HOURS OF WORK.

As regards hours of work, Japanese factory legislation makes no provision for the restriction of the working hours of male workers in the factories. The latest factory law lays down that women and children under 16 years of age shall not be allowed to work for more than 11 hours per day.

In the matter of the organisation of Trade Unions, Japan has made a much greater progress than India. There are about 500 Trade Unions in Japan with a total membership of 222,296. These unions, in addition to aiming at the maintenance and improvement of working conditions, help their members by giving pecuniary relief or by founding employment exchanges to secure employment.

The Japanese Government has made provision for social insurance and attempted to solve the unemployment problem firstly by taking a census of employment and secondly by starting employment exchanges of which there are no less than 177 working at present in Japan.

BOMBAY RAILWAYMEN'S DEMANDS

Mr. Jhabvala has sent the following resolution to the Government of India and to the Government of Bombay:—

(1) Whereas various grievances some of them of more or less serious nature exist among all classes of employees on the Railway, this meeting is deliberately of opinion that a thorough enquiry into the grievances is urgently called for and urges on the Government of India the immediate necessity of appointing a committee of enquiry as recommended by the Legislative Assembly 5th February 1925 to go into the details and take evidence from the workers' representatives and formulate measures for their redress.

(2) That in view of the great discontent that prevails among the Railway employees, this meeting requests the members of the Central Legislature to bring pressure upon the Government to hear in the matter.

INDIAN TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

TARIFF BOARD'S QUESTIONNAIRE.

The following is the concluding portion of the questionnaire issued by the Tariff Board appointed by the Government of India to inquire into the present conditions of the cotton textile industry in India. The earlier portion of the questionnaire appeared in our last Friday's issue:—

SECTION VII—SUGGESTONS AS TO REMEDIAL MEASURES.

(a) Suggestions put forward by the Bombay Millowners' Association.

96. Are you in favour of the proposal that the customs duty on machinery and mill stores should be abolished? What difference in pies per pound of yarn of cloth produced would this make to the cost of production of any mill with which you are acquainted?

97. What are your views on the proposal that the Company super tax should be abolished?

98. What are your views on the proposal that the town duty of Re. 1 per bale levied in Bombay should be abolished?

99. Can you suggest any improvements in the present railway facilities for the movement of cotton, yarn and piecegoods?

100. Do you consider that any case can be made out for a reduction in the present rates of railway freight charged on cotton consumed by Indian mills and on piecegoods and yarn manufactured in India?

101. What are your views on the suggestion that the Vovernment of India should negotiate with the steamship companies with a view to reducing the shipping freights from Bombay to Madras, Calcutta, Singapore, Basra, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Port Said, the Levant and all other export markets? Can you give a comparative statement showing the present freights between Bombay and these ports and those which ruled before the war?

102. What are your views on the suggestion that the Government of India should appoint Trade Commissioners to assist the export trade?

103. Can you suggest any other measures by which (a) those overseas markets for Indian yarn which have been lost could be recovered, (b) the present overseas market for Indian yarn and piecegoods could be extended and (c) new markets could be opened?

104. The Bombay Millowners' Association have suggested the imposition of an additional duty of at least 13 per cent. on yarn and piecegoods imported from foreign countries which compete unfairly with India. Are you in favour of the imposition of such a duty (a) on imports from Japan alone, (b) on all imports, (c) on yarn of certain counts and on cloth of certain qualities? If the last, please state the counts and qualities on which you consider the duty should be imposed.

105. If you are in favour of such a duty, do you consider that it should be imposed as a temporary or a permanent measure?

106. Do you consider that the imposition of the proposed protective duty would result in a temporary or permanent increase in the price of all yarn or cloth or only of the yarn and cloth on which the duty was imposed? In either case, to what extent would the increased price affect the cost of living of the middle and lower classes?

107. Do you consider on the other hand, that the result of the imposition of the proposed additional duty would merely be such increase in sales as might result from the displacement of imported yarn and cloth?

108. Do you consider that the internal competition between Indian mills would operate to restrict the increase in the price of yarn and cloth throughout the whole of India or only in local areas?

109. Do you consider that an increased import duty should be levied even if it increases the prices of yarn and cloth to consumers?

110. Do you accept the view of the Bombay Millowners' Association that the raising of the import duties to 11 per cent. did not raise the price of cloth or check its consumption? If so, please give figures in support of your views.

111. Do you consider that an increase in the duty on imported yarn and cloth would act as a restriction on the consumption of yarn and cloth? If so do you consider that this would be in the best interests of the mill industry in view of the fact that the figures in paragraph 121 of the representation of the Bombay Millowners' Association show that exclusive of the production of hand looms the cloth available for consumption in India in 1924-25 was still 638 million yards below the figures for 1913-14 in spite of the increase in population in the interim?

112. To what extent, if any, do you consider that the increase in the duty on imported yarn and cloth would be diverting yarn and cloth from India unfavourably affect the position of Indian yarn and cloth in overseas markets?

113. What do you consider would be the effect on the hand loom industry of the increase in the duty on imported yarn from 5 to 18 per cent.? In this connection, your special attention is drawn to the views expressed in paragraph 116 of the Fiscal Commission's Report.

114. The Bombay Millowners' Association have asked for the adoption of a scientific tariff by which presumably is meant the adoption of specific duties on yarn and cloth in lieu of 'ad. valorem' duties. What are your views on this suggestion and how would you propose that such a tariff should be framed (a) to maintain the protection given at its present level, (b) to achieve the objects desired by the Bombay Millowners' Association?

115. The Bombay Millowners have asked for additional protection beyond 13 per cent. to enable mills to make the necessary allowances for depreciation to plant and machinery. Do you support this proposal? If so, what additional protection do you consider would be required?

(B) OTHER SUGGESTIONS.

116. Are you in favour of an export duty on cotton? If so, at what figure would you place it? To what extent do you consider such a duty would affect, (a) the income of cotton-growers, (b) the area, under cotton, (c) the price of cotton in India and (d) the price of Indian cotton in overseas markets?

117. To what extent, if any, do you consider that the imposition of a duty on cotton at the rate you suggest would result in the replacement of Indian cotton in overseas markets by American or other cotton?

118. Can you suggest any improvements in the banking facilities at present available to the industry?

119. Do you consider that the position of the industry could be improved by better organisation of the millowners, i.e., by greater co-operation between the mills in such matter as the purchase of cotton, machinery and mill stores, the state of the finished products, the standardisation of lines and prices or by any other combined action?

120. How far would progress in spinning finer counts, i.e., counts above 30s in India affect the condition of the industry?

121. Do you consider that it would benefit the mill industry if different mills were to specialise to a greater extent than at present on certain counts of yarn or on certain types of cloth? Are mills at present equipped for specialisation?

122. Do you consider that the mill-industry as a whole would benefit by extending its range of production and that e.g., the Bombay mill industry would benefit if it were to pay greater attention to the requirements of the Calcutta market?

123. Do you consider that greater attention should be paid by the Indian mills to bleached, dyed and printed goods, to the utilisation of waste and to subsidiary branches of production such as hosiery?

124. Do you consider that the full effect of the remission of the excise duty has yet been felt?

125. If there are any causes which, in your opinion, contribute to the depression in the industry other than those mentioned above, please state them with suggestions as to possible remedies.

126. Can you suggest any methods of assisting the industry other than those which have been referred to in the above questions?

SPECIAL QUESTION FOR MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

1. In paragraph 130 of their representation, the Association have asked for the adoption of "a scientific tariff so that the goods which Indian mills can manufacture and supply to India shall not be open to unfair competition from foreign competitors." Please explain exactly what is meant by a scientific tariff and how the Association consider it should be framed to achieve the object they have in view.

2. In paragraph 131 of their report, the Association ask for protection in addition to the 13 per cent. proposed in that paragraph to enable mills to make the necessary allowances for depreciation to plant and machinery. What additional duty do the Association consider should be imposed for this purpose?

3. Please give an account of the working of the Millowners' Association Mutual Insurance Fund for workmen's compensation and state whether the Millowners' Association has under contemplation any similar scheme for fire and other insurances.

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The "Andhrapatrika" (LEADING TELUGU DAILY), Madras, writes on the 8th February, 1924.

"We received on 7th November, 1923 from Hanumadupasi V. K. SADAGOPACHARIAR, Tiruttani, a letter (published in our issue of the 9th November, 1923) predicting that Mahatma ji will be released on the 5th February, 1924 at 7 A.M. It so happened. We heartily commend the marvellous capabilities of this ASTROLOGER TO THE PUBLIC."

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FROM LETTERS TO EDITOR.

"Pro Bono Public" warns cricketers and spectators to be careful of their belongings on the Maidan as a new class of criminals has been active there. Last season there were many instances of theft on the Cross Maidan. The C.I.D., it is hoped will try to effect the capture of some of these thieves.

TIRUPATHI ELECTRIC SCHEME.

Mr. Simhan writes that under the trusteeship of His Holiness Shri Mahant Prayag of Dossagi convenience of the pilgrims is well looked after at Tirupathi and Tirumalai. Now a scheme has been started for the installation of electric lights all along the path from Tirupathi to Tirumalai. A telephonic installation also may be shortly expected. There is a need, however, for quarters for the staff. This, it is hoped, will be taken up by the Trustee.

COMMUNAL FEUDS.

"An Observer" writes that it is a regrettable fact that fighting between Mahomedans and Hindus is not rare. The main causes of trouble are music before mosques and cow slaughter. These can be removed by a friendly understanding. There is also a need for volunteers to prevent innocent outsiders from entering a disturbed area and being butchered mercilessly.

KANARA D. L. B. BYE-ELECTION.

A voter writes:—A seat has become vacant on the Kanara District Local Board by the death of one of its members and a bye-election will take place by the end of July. There are six candidates of whom Mr. S. V. Kalyanpurkar deserves special notice. He has great constructive work to his credit. Besides, he is a sincere national worker. It is hoped that the voters will forget their caste and creed and vote in his favour.

SCHOOL FOR MADRASI CHILDREN.

Mr. K. N. Ramier complains about the lack of educational facilities for Madrasi children in the suburbs. A school has been started in the Damodar Thackersey Hall at Parel but children cannot come there from Dadar and Matunga. Besides, only Tamil and Telugu are taught in the school. It is necessary to arrange for teaching Malayalam also.

"KESARI" AND PROF. SARKAR.

Mr. Medhekar writes:—In the June number of the "Modern Review," Prof. Sarkar had made a statement that the Poona school of historians have degraded past history into an instrument of the present day political agitation. Mr. Kelkar has challenged Prof. Sarkar to prove this statement. The erudition displayed by the Nagpur historians of Poona type in calling Shivaji a Responsivist is, however, a sufficient proof of the degradation of history.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

Mr. Ganga Prasad writes that the Allahabad Teaching University has not yet shaken its old prejudices. Its examination results are determined by the percentage of marks a student gets. If a student fails to get 33.3 per cent marks by even one or two marks he fails and has to pass another year of drudgery. It is difficult to make a fine distinction in giving marks. A Teaching University should declare its passes on the strength of the teacher's experience of the candidate.

BOMBAY LAW COLLEGE.

"D. J. P." writes:—The law college in Bombay is maintained by Government at a cost of over half a lakh of rupees. This year out of the 280 students appearing for the first LL.B. Examination from this college only 50 were successful. The Poona Law Class which is conducted by two public-spirited lawyers assisted by a staff of voluntary workers sent 275 students out of whom 73 passed. It is clear from this that the Poona Law Classes show much better results than the expensive law college of Bombay. At present the classes are held only for one hour a day. Full time instruction as in Madras will help to impart better instruction.

ECONOMY FOR PERSIA.

"A True Lover of Persia" makes a suggestion to the Persian Government. He says that though Persia has a food deal of trade with India, its prosperity is not such that she can maintain a consulate in Bombay with a paid incumbent who being indifferently acquainted with English has to depend upon his assistants for the discharge of official duties. According to him a commercial man from the Muslim Persian or Parsi Citizens of Bombay well-acquainted with the English language and local conditions would suit better.

MANAGEMENT OF B. N. RAILWAY.

"A taxpayer" complains of the expensive management of the B. N. R. The Railway recently spent crores of rupees in the development of the station yards. One of these schemes is the remodelling of the Anara station in the Manbhum District. New quarters costing some lakhs have been constructed here. But the scheme according to information, has failed. To make Anara useful now it is proposed to transfer some work from two other stations, with necessary staff. But even this is not done well. Though there are officers' quarters vacant already, construction of new bungalows has been started at a cost of Rs. 30,000. This sum can be better utilized in providing facilities for lower class passengers.

ANDHERI CATHOLICS.

A resident of Andheri writes that a meeting was held last month in connection with the election of candidates from the Notified Area Committee. The meeting was called by the priest of Amboli to influence Catholics to cast their votes in favour of Catholic candidates. One of the sitting members, a highly influential Catholic who was invited to the meeting refused to do so on the ground that it was inadvisable to spread a spirit of communalism. He was elected. A priest's taking part in political affairs will, however, be a hindrance to the propagation of the Faith.

MARWADI VIDYALAYA MEETING.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have seen the report of Marwadi Vidyalaya meeting on Wednesday which has appeared in your issue of to-day wherein it is reported that the officials of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee were not present at the meeting.

I may inform you that I, one of the organisers of the meeting was present, and I left the meeting when I found that everything was in order. Further the Congress authorities had made proper arrangements and they had deputed three important workers and all these workers were present when I happened to be there.

Besides Mr. K. B. Sansgiri, the Treasurer of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and the Officer Commanding Hindustani Seva Dal, was present all along.

I, therefore, fail to see how Mr. Horniman can dare to address the meeting in this manner. I trust that Mr. Horniman will be kind enough to withdraw whatever he has said at that time against the Congress officers.

It is not at all right that the Congress officials should come on the platform and show their prominence, and I personally do not believe in such demonstration.—Yours, etc.

R. N. BAPASOLA,
Secretary,
Bombay Provincial Congress Committee.
Aug. 5.

MUNICIPAL SERVANTS' CONFERENCE

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I shall be glad if you will kindly offer to give a little space to this letter in your popular paper. As a member of the Municipal Servants' Association at Poona I should like to suggest that it will be better if a conference of municipal servants in the Central Division is held at some suitable place in this Presidency. In this age of unions and associations it will be very beneficial if servants in local bodies try to come oftener in a body and discuss their grievances. I should, therefore, like those who have interest in this to suggest on the following points on the following address:—(1) Where should the conference be held? (2) What should be the fees? (3) What should be the number of delegates? (4) What subjects should be discussed? I request all the servants in local bodies to consider this letter favourably and send their suggestions at their early convenience.—Yours, etc.,

R. S. BHAT (MANIKDAS).
986, Sadashiv Peth, Poona City.

A QUERY

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Last year it was announced in your esteemed paper that a class had been started in Bombay to coach up boys for the pleadership Examination of the Bombay High Court by correspondence. Will you or any of your readers kindly put me in touch with the class?—Yours, etc.

"GRATITUDE".

Aden, July 31.

Lady Wilson has contributed Rs. 500 to the Servants of India Society's Fire Relief Fund.

Her many friends in India will be glad to learn that she has now considerably improved in health, and expects to reach India before the Bombay Government moves to Bombay in November next.—Free Press.

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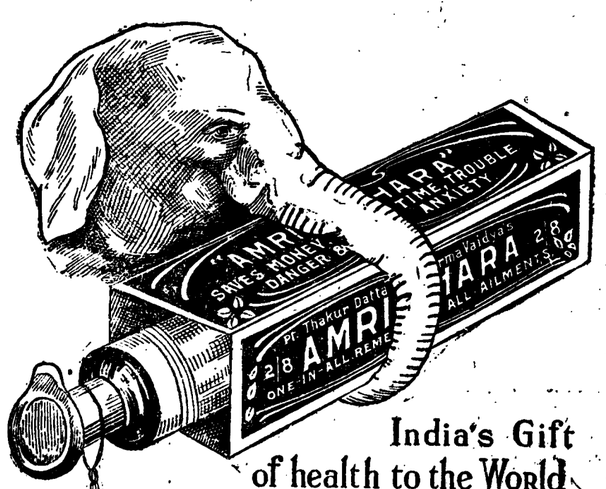

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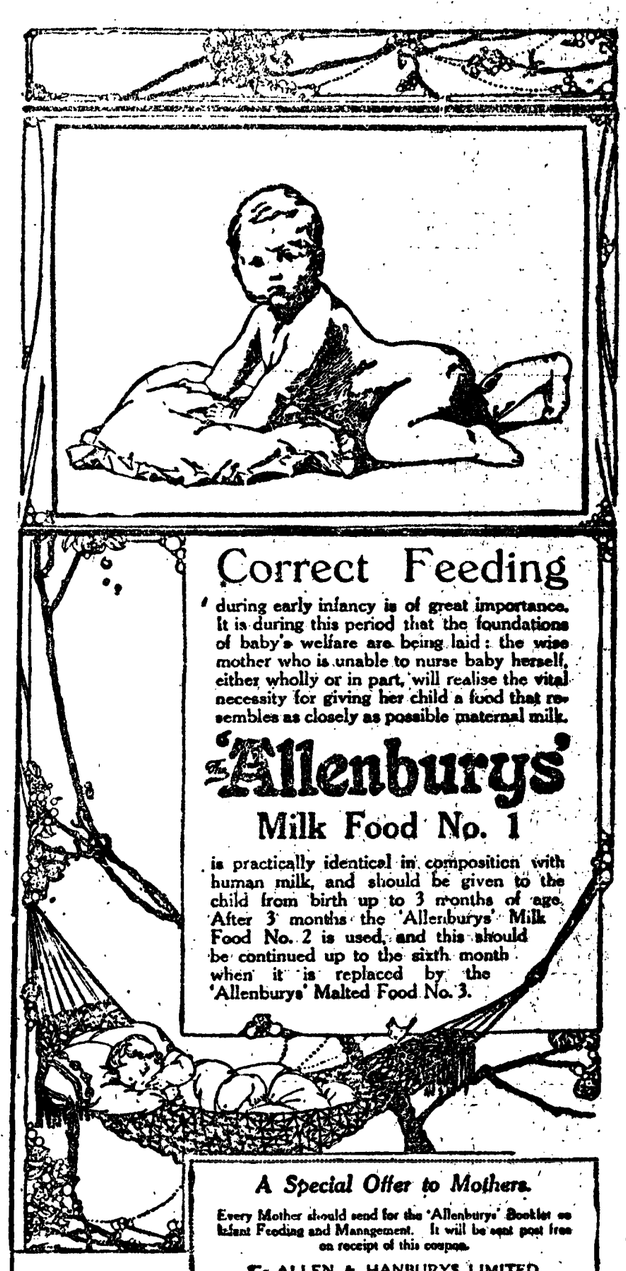

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1. Each Entry must be made on a sheet of note-paper, on which Competitors will place the names of the first three horses in the order in which they consider they will finish. Each Entry must clearly state the name of the Race and contain the competitor's name & full address, written in English.
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3. Competitors may send in as many entries as they like, but each attempt must be on a separate sheet of note-paper.
4. Entries should be enclosed in envelopes clearly addressed to—
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5. Unstamped or insufficiently stamped envelopes will be refused. It is recommended that Competitors send their Entries by Registered Post.
6. Entries must reach the Manager of the "Sportsman" Competition not later than the last post of the day before the Race is run.
7. No correspondence will be entered into with regard to this Competition.
8. Entries are only accepted on the understanding that the decision of the Manager of the Competition be accepted as final binding in all matters relating to the Competition.
9. In the event of more than one Competitor forecasting the first three horses correctly, the prize will be accordingly divided. If, on the other hand, no one succeeds in forecasting the first three horses correctly, the prize will be awarded to (or divided between) the effort (or efforts) most nearly correct, as determined by the Manager of the Competition.
10. Entries will not be accepted from the Employees (or their relations) of the Imperial Tobacco Co. of India, Ltd., or its associated Companies.
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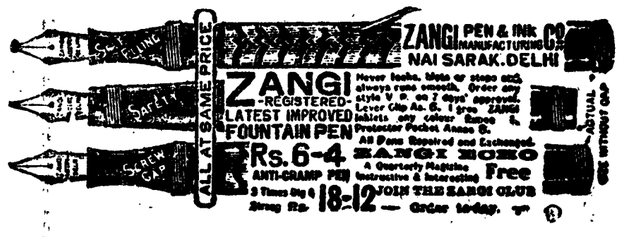

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